REGISTERED No. 1—1876.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 8,618.—New Series. BOMBAY :—THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1876.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follows :—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

To Subscribers Up-country.

In Advance.		*In Arrear*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 65
Half-yearly	29	Half-yearly	36
Quarterly	16	Quarterly	20
Monthly	6	Monthly	7

These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

Single Copy..... 4 As.

Price for back numbers varies according to time between 8 annas and Rs. 2.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do.	„ 2 8
Third do.	„ 2 8

Fourth and succeeding insertions ... „ 0 2½ As. a line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do.	4½ „ „
Third and succeeding	2½ „ „

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence Articles Lost or Found.

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes will be as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines	Re. 1 0
Each succeeding line	„ 0-8 As.

Advertisement exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

Domestic Occurrences : Each—Rupees 2.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM TO ZANZIBAR, COMORO, MAYOTTEE NOSE BEH, MUJUNGA AND MOZAMBIQUE VIA ADEN.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED), will despatch the S. S. PUNJAUB, 1,089 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander G. G. C. Stevenson, as above, on SATURDAY, the 23rd September 1876.

Passengers and Cargo can also be booked by the "Punjaub," for London, Algiers, Liverpool, Suez, Hodeida and Jeddah, changing at Aden to the S.S. JAVA, one of the Company's London Line Steamers, leaving Aden on the 3rd proximo.

For Freight and Passage apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 15th September 1876.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, will despatch the S.S. MALDA, 1,947 Tons, 300 H. P., Commander J. Lang, on THURSDAY, the 21st September 1876, at 4 P. M., calling at Rutnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Galle, Negapatam, Madras, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Callingapatam, Gopalpore, False Point, and at any other place where inducement offers.

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked fortnightly by the steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Messageries Maritime Company's Steamers, which run regularly.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, via KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch the S.S. CALCUTTA, 863 Tons, 130 H.P., Commander T. P. Nailer, on FRIDAY, the 22nd September, 1876, at 4 P.M., to the PERSIAN GULF, touching at KURRACHEE, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREE, and occasionally at BAHREIN, and MAHOMERAH.

(IN.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

BI-WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will, during the Fair Season, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every FRIDAY, at 4 P.M., and an Extra Steamer on every MONDAY, at 2 P.M.

The S. S. CALCUTTA, 863 Tons, 130 H. P., Commander T. P. Nailer, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 22nd September 1876, at 4 P.M.

The S. S. VINGORLA, 577 Tons, 130 H. P., Commander —— will be despatched on MONDAY, the 25th September 1876, at 2 P. M. calling at Verawul, Pore Bunder and Cutch Mandvie.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co. Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY. *VIA* SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA, THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA, on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st of each month.

PASSENGERS' RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Including Wines	3rd Class.	Without Wine.
Aden	£22	£15		£4	
Suez	36	22		6	
Port Said	38	24		9	
Messina	50	34		14	
Naples	50	34		14	
Leghorn	50	34		14	
Genoa	50	34		14	
Marseilles	54	36		14-10	

Children under 3 years—free of charge. Children not above 10 years—half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:—

SUMATRA to sail on SUNDAY, 1st October 1876.
ASSIRIA, to sail on SUNDAY, 15th October.
BATAVIA to sail on WEDNESDAY, 1st November 1876.
AUSTRALIA to sail on FRIDAY, 1st December 1876.
SUMATRA to sail on MONDAY, 1st January 1877.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day of two previous to sailing

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c, apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 9, Hummum Street.

Bombay July 1876.

STEAM TO KUTCH AND COAST.

OFFER EVERY THURSDAY.

THE well known and fast sailing Steamer OORUN, 263 Tons, G. J. Bates, Commander, will leave for undermentioned ports on THURSDAY, the 21st September, at 8 A. M., from the Apollo Bunder.

Veraval. | Pore Bunder.
Mangelore. | Dwarka.
Kutch Mandvee.

For Freight or passage apply to the undersigned.

Agent.—MANECKLALL LULLOOBHOY, No. 99, Bazaar Gate Street.

Owner.—JOOMABHOY LALLJEE, Khoja Molla.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per S. S. CHILDWALL HALL, ARRIVED from LIVERPOOL, are REQUESTED to SEND their BILLS of LADING for our inspection and countersignature and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS.

No CLAIMS for Damage or Short Delivery will be admitted under any circumstance unless passed by the Captain before departure of the Vessel.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents s.s. Childwall Hall.

Bombay, 18th September 1876.

For Sale at this Office.

THE PRIVATE SOLDIER IN INDIA.

(Revised and Reprinted from the "Bombay Gazette.")

Price—One Rupee.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other first-class Vessels will be despatched for EUROPE :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	From Glasgow.	From Liverpool.	From Bombay.
KHEDIVE	3,742	600	J. D. Steward			22nd—Southampton, Oct. 1876.
VENETIA	2,726	450	G. J. Babot			2nd—Suez, &c.
BOKHARA	2,979	450	W. D. Anderson		9th—Southampton.	
ASSAM	3,033	500	G. F. Cates		16th—Suez, &c.	
HYDASPES	2,984	450	D. Reynoldson		23rd—Southampton.	
THIBET	2,593	400	C. H. Eastley		30th—Suez, &c.	
MALWA	2,933	450	P. S. Tomlin		6th—Southampton	Nov. 1876.

Passengers are booked to Malta, Gibraltar and Southampton by every Mail. The Southampton Steamers proceed to that port direct; but by the alternate Steamers Passengers change vessels at Suez.

Passengers to Brindisi, Ancona, and Venice are carried by every Steamer, but proceed by rail from Suez to Alexandria.

Heavy Baggage must be sent to Masagon, on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Masagon at 3 P.M. precisely, on the day of sailing.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 16th Sept. 1876.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On TUESDAY, the 3rd Oct. 1876, at 3 P.M., from Masagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S.S. LOMBARDY, Captain W. B. Hall, (2,725 Tons and 450 H.P.), will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails and taking also passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before noon, on SATURDAY, the 30th September 1876.

GEORGE F. HENRY,
Bombay, 18th Sept. 1876. Superintendent.

ANCHOR LINE—INDIAN SERVICE.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL, via SUEZ CANAL.

THE following or other First Class Steamers of the ANCHOR LINE will sail from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL to PORT SAID, SUEZ, and BOMBAY, and from BOMBAY to SUEZ, PORT SAID, GIBRALTAR, and LIVERPOOL :—

	Tons	H.P.	From Glasgow.	From Liverpool.	From Bombay.
EUROPA	2277	424	.....	9th Aug.	22nd Sept.
INDIA	2289	500	.....	9th Sept.	21st Oct.
MACEDONIA	2292	346	.....	7th Oct.	18th N.v.
TRINACRIA	2107	424	.....	21st Oct.	6th Dec.

And regularly thereafter, further sailings being arranged according to the requirements of the trade.

All the Steamers of this Line carry a SURGEON and a STEWARDESS, and have superior First-class accommodation fitted with every convenience.

Passengers and Cargo booked through to New York in connection with the Anchor Line Trans-Atlantic Service.

FARES FROM BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

First Class ..... Rs. 500

A reduction of 15 per cent. will be given on Return Passages all who re-embark by Anchor Line Steamers within twelve months of time of landing.

For Passage, Freight, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents

Bombay, 25th July 1876.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

(VIA SUEZ CANAL.)

The following Steamers will sail from Bombay as under :—

S S. CHILDWALL HALL to sail on 30th September.
„ CITY OF BALTIMORE „ 11th October.
„ TRENTHAM HALL to follow.

SPECIAL ATTENTION of INTENDING PASSENGERS is particularly called to these fine and very fast steamers, which have been built specially for the Indian Trade. The average time occupied on the passage is 25 days.

For Rates of Passage Money and for any further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Bombay.

Homeward Bound PASSENGERS.

GENTLEMEN proceeding to *EUROPE* are invited to inspect the splendid Stock of *TRAVELLING REQUISITES*, of the Best Manufacture, which can always be obtained at

A MOMENT'S NOTICE,
Ready for *Immediate Use.*

A detailed list of Our Celebrated Travelling Kit forwarded on application, Post Free to any part of India.

Light Suits for the Red Sea, or Warm Suits for the Mediterranean made to order in a few hours ..... from { Rs. a. 15 0 to 45 0

ASQUITH & COMPANY,
HIRTMAKERS & OUTFITTERS,
The Overland Kit Warehouse,
8, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

ANCHOR LINE.

THE S. S. EUROPA, Captain J. Harris, will sail positively on SATURDAY, the 23rd instant.

For passage, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 19th September 1876.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 4, FORBES STREET.

AUCTION SALE of valuable Breech and Muzzle Loading Guns, Rifles, Cartridges, &c.

On SATURDAY, the 23rd instant, at 2 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at their rooms, the valuable guns, rifles, &c., consisting of a first rate double barrelled muzzle loading gun by "Reilly" a do by "Robert Green," a do. by "Deane Adams & Deane," a do. by "J. & W. Tolly," a do. by "G Clough & Sons," a do. breechloading central fire do. by "C. Mayberry" a do. bre chloading pin fire do. by "Westley Richard's," a do. do. do. by "Deane & Son," a do. rifles by "Riviere."

AUCTION SALE of very valuable and handsome household furniture, Elkington's plated ware, rich engraved glass and crockery ware, &c., at Breach Candy.

On FRIDAY, the 13th October, at 1 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at his residence, at the abovementioned place, the valuable and handsome household furniture, &c., the property of John Warden, Esq.

Full particulars will be given hereafter.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 21st September 1876.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 21st inst., Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will hold their Usual Weekly Auction Sale at their rooms a quantity of grey and coloured piece goods, twist, &c., &c.

100 bolts sail canvass, No. 1, 2, 3, 4.
14 lbs brass nails.
25 drums printing ink.
3 cases low colour checks.
3 bales grey shirtings.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 21st September 1876.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co

AUCTION SALE of 167 Shares of the Albert Mill Company, Limited.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned will sell by Public Auction at their Sale Room on SATURDAY next, the 23rd instant at 2 o'clock in the afternoon by order of Dinshawjee Maneckjee Petit, Esq., and on account and risk of the first purchaser, Allarackia Shivjee, 167 shares of the Albert Mills Company, Limited.

For further particulars apply to the undersigned.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 21st September 1876.

SADANUND SHRICRISTNAJEE AND CO.

AUCTION SALE OF COFFEE.

On SATURDAY, the 23rd instant, Messrs. S. SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at 5 P.M., by order of Elliss Ally on account and at the risk of the first purchase Sha Arjoon Narpal at Jaccaria Masid, at Bhoo Street, in the godown of Elliss Ally.

123 bags coffee in small pieces rejected.

S. SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co.

Bombay, 21st September 1876.

HIBBERT'S

HEALTH-GIVING SALINE.

As supplied through the War Office to the Ashantee Expedition.

AND highly recommended by the Medical Profession for its peculiar properties, in that it assists and does not prostrate nature.

It prevents and cures fevers by its cooling and invigorating action on the blood. The disturbed stomach is rested and the secretions are promoted by its use. It immediately relieves Sick Headache, Heartburn, Flatulency and Acidity.

By its influence the liver, whether irritable or torpid, is soothed or roused into healthy action, thus removing the consequent train of Nervous Disorders, Mental Depression, &c.

Gently clearing all obstructive matter from the bowels, with out pain, it is invaluable in case of Diarrhœa and Dysentery. It is especially adapted for use in India and the Colonies as a preserver of health.

AGENTS FOR BOMBAY PRESIDENCY :

TREACHER & CO., LIMITED,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOW READY,
SUGGESTIONS REGARDING THE
NEW CODE OF CIVIL PROCEDURE.
BY
W. WEDDERBURN, Bombay Civil Service.
PRICE ONE RUPEE.
May be had at the BOMBAY GAZETTE Office.

FORT THEATRE.
TO-DAY, THURSDAY, 21st SEPTEMBER,
STAR COMPANY.
The Performance will commence with the Farce by H. J. Byron,
TIMOTHY TO THE RESCUE!
And conclude with Byron's Burlesque,
WILLIAM TELL,
WITH A VENGEANCE;
OR
THE PET! THE PARIOT!! AND THE PIPPIN!!!
PRICES OF ADMISSION.
First Class, Rs. 2. Second Class, Re. 1.
Seats can be secured at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.
Doors open at 8-30. Commence at 9.
PUNKAHS IN FULL SWING.

GRANT ROAD THEATRE.

FRIDAY, 22ND SEPTEMBER.
FIRST TIME IN THIS THEATRE
Of the highly successful London Extravaganza,
CAMARALZAMAN!
OR
THE BAD DJINN AND THE GOOD SPIRIT.
Preceded by the Screaming Farce,
WANTED A YOUNG LADY.
PRICES OF ADMISSION.
Dress Circle, Rs. 3. Stalls, Rs. 2. Gallery, Re, 1.
PIT EIGHT ANNAS.
Seats can be secured at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.'s
Doors open at 8-30. Commence at 9.

TO BE SOLD, a COTTAGE GRAND PIANOFORTE, by John Broadwood & Sons, with complete iron Framing and Patent Pin Piece in Mahogany case. It has been a year and nine months in India, and is in perfect order. Price Rs. 800. Apply to Mr. WARDEN, Breach Candy.

MORARJEE GOCULDASS SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY (LIMITED.)

NOTICE is hereby given, that a DIVIDEND of Rs. 80 per Share for the half year ending 30th June 1876, will be PAID on and after THURSDAY next, the 21st instant, between the hours of 12 A.M. and 3 P.M. at the Company's Office, No. 2, Church Lane, Fort, to those Shareholders who are on the Register on the 20th instant, on PRODUCTION of SHARE CERTIFICATES.

MORARJEE GOCULDASS & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.

Bombay, 19th September 1876.

RE WILLIAM ASHTON SHEPHERD, DECEASED.

PURSUANT to an Act of Parliament of the 22nd and 23rd Victoria Chapter XXXV, intituled "An Act to further amend the Law of Property and to relieve Trustees."

NOTICE is hereby given, that all CREDITORS and OTHER PERSONS having any CLAIMS against the ESTATE of WILLIAM ASHTON SHEPHERD, late of Aden, Surgeon Major in the Bombay Army, deceased, (who died at sea on the 1st day of May 1876 and whose Will was proved in the principal registry of the Probate Division of the High Court of Justice on the 25th day of July 1876 by the Rev. Francis Burton Shepherd, of Margrave Rooting, Rectory Dunmow, in the County of Essex, Clerk in Holy Orders, and Robert Ward, of Smithwick, in the County of Stafford, Gentleman, the Executors therein named) are hereby required to send the particulars, in writing, of their debts, Claims or Demands to me, the Undersigned, the Solicitor for the said Executors, on or before the 1st day of November next, after which day the said Executors will apply and DISTRIBUTE the ASSETS of the said deceased among the persons entitled thereto, having regard only to the Debts, Claims and Demands of which they shall then have had notice, and the said Executors will not after that day be liable for the Assets or any part thereof so distributed to any person of whose Debt, Claim or Demand they may not then have had notice.—Dated this twenty-second day of August 1876.

JNO. D. BLAKE,
5, Bell Yard, Doctors Commons, London, Solicitor for the said Executors.

THE QUEEN FIR AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, £1,800,350.

FIRE PREMIUMS paid in 1875, exclusive of reinsurance £370,000.

SECURITY to Insurance Policy Holders £433,500 in Cash, besides the Subscribed Capital of one million and three-quarters sterling.

Losses and other claims promptly settled in Bombay by

KILLICK, NIXON & Co.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR SALE, a Second-hand 5 Horse Power VERTICAL BOILER. For particulars apply to the MANAGER *Bombay Gazette.*

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

TENDERS are invited for CONSTRUCTION of ROAD WORK in the Northern Konkan.

For particulars apply at the Office of the Assistant Engineer, Tanna.

J. R. MAUNSELL, Lieut.-Col., R.E.,
Executive Engineer, N. K.

Tanna, 15th September 1876.

NOTICE.

TENDERS REQUIRED for the CONSTRUCTION of a LIGHT TRAMWAY in KHAMGAUM, suitable for Lorry Traffic. Length 1½ miles. Contractor to supply all materials.

FRAMJEE RUSTOMJEE.

Khamgaum.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

AN AD-INTERIM DIVIDEND has been DECLARED for the half-year ending 30th June last, at the rate of SIX PER CENT per annum, or SEVEN SHILLINGS and SIX-PENCE per Share, and will be PAYABLE on or after THURSDAY, the 21st instant, to the Proprietors registered in the Books of the Bank on the 14th instant, on PRODUCTION of SHARE CERTIFICATES.

By Order of the Board,
Wm. A. BAKER,
Manager.

Bombay, 13th September 1876.

B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY.

ALTERATION OF TRAINS.

ON and after October 1st the MAIL and MIXED TRAINS will be RUN as follows :—

DOWN MAIL.

Bombay	Dep.	9-0 P.M.
Surat	„	5-10 A.M.
Broach	„	7-28 „
Baroda	„	9-45 „
Ahmedabad	Arr.	12-30 noon.

DOWN MIXED.

Bombay	Dep.	6-20 A.M.
Surat	„	7-15 „
Broach	„	10-35 „
Dubhoi	„	9-0 „
Baroda	„	1-55 P.M.
Dakore	„	1-5 „
Ahmedabad	„	9-0 „
Veerumgaum	„	4-25 „
Kharaghora	„	7-5 A.M.
Wudwan	Arr.	7-20 P.M.

UP MAIL.

Ahmedabad	Dep.	1-0 noon.
Baroda	„	5-45 P.M.
Broach	„	5-32 „
Surat	„	8-10 „
Bombay	Arr.	4-20 A.M.

UP MIXED.

Wudwan	Dep.	6-5 A.M.
Veerumgaum	„	9-25 „
Kharaghora	„	6-5 „
Ahmedabad	„	9-30 „
Dakore	„	7-10 „
Baroda	„	11-0 „
Dubhoi	„	9-0 „
Broach	„	2-20 P.M.
Surat	„	6-30 „
Bombay	Arr.	6-40 P.M.

Passengers will be conveyed across the Nerbudda by Steam Ferry.

The Bombay Local Train Service will also be altered, the particulars of which may be ascertained from the Time Tables, which will be exhibited at all Istations in the course of a few days.

J. R. DUXBURY,
Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 16th September 1876.

CAUTION.—It having been brought to my knowledge that one COWASJEE RUTTONJEE, who was formerly in my employ as a salesman, and who now keeps a Stall in the Crawford Market under the name of B. PEDRO SHAW & Co. exhibits certain paper bags bearing MY NAME and TRADE MARK, in order to deceive the public and injure my Trade. I hereby give notice, therefore, that the said Cowasjee Ruttonjee was summarily dismissed from my employ some months since, and that I am not in any way connected with the said Cowasjee Ruttonjee or responsible for any goods sold by him.

My goods are sold at my STALL only, near the entrance to the Market, facing Shaik Abdool Rahimon Street, in Bags bearing my Trade Mark.

JAMES PEARSE.

Bombay, 30th August, 1876.

NOTICE.

THOMAS BROMSALL BASSANO, Esq., (DECEASED.)

PURSUANT to Act XXVIII. of 1866 of the Legislative Council of India, entitled "The Trustees' and Mortgagees' Powers Act 1866." Notice is hereby given that all persons being CREDITORS of, or otherwise having any CLAIMS upon or against, the ESTATE of THOMAS BROMSALL BASSANO, formerly of Tellicherry, Malabar, in the East Indies, but late of Havre, in France, Gentleman, deceased, who died at No. 39 Rue Faux Viel, Havre aforesaid, on the 9th day of February 1876, and LETTERS of ADMINISTRATION of whose property and credits (with the exemplification of the Probate of the Last Will and Testament annexed) were GRANTED on the 2nd September 1876 by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay to CHARLES HENRY BUCHANAN FORBES, of Bombay, Esquire, an Assistant in the Firm of Messrs. Forbes & Co., are required on or before THURSDAY, the 12th day of October 1876, to send to the said Administrator at the Office of Messrs. Forbes & Co., in Bombay Green, the particulars of their claims upon or against the Estate of the said deceased, and that at the expiration of such time the Administrator will hand over the whole of the Assets of the said deceased to ANNIE FRANCES BASSANO and THOMAS SCOTT, the Executrix and Executor named in the Will of the said deceased, having regard only to the Claims of which he shall then have notice. ALL PERSONS indebted to the deceased's Estate are having property of his in their hands are hereby required to pay their debts or hand over such property to the said Administrator.—Dated this 7th day of September 1876.

CRAIGIE, LYN H & OWEN,
Attornies at Law, Bombay.

ELECTRO-PLATED WARE.

THE Company's Supplies of these Goods are from the best Manufacturers only, and may be thoroughly relied upon for strength and wear. In elegance, novelty of design, and variety of selection the Stock is unequalled by any in the Presidency.

TEA & COFFEE SERVICES,
comprising
Coffee Pot, Tea Pot, Covered Cream Jug and Sugar Basin.

Bachelor's Miniature Sets,
Rs. 90, 100, 112, 135, 140, 150, 170, 190, and 200.

Family Services,
Rs. 100, 150, 180, 200, 240, 260, 280, and 300.

BUTTER DISHES,
Handsomely cut in clear or coloured Glass, with plain, richly chased or engraved mounts.
Rs. 12-8, 15, 18, 20, 22-8, 25, 30, 36, 40, 45 and 50.

BISCUIT CADDIES,
of richly chased or engraved plate, or glass mounted with plate, at
Rs. 25, 28, 30, 33, 36, 40, 45, 50, 60, 70, 80 and 90.

MARMALADE OR JAM JARS,
of handsomely chased or engraved plate, or of cut glass and wedgewood ware mounted in plate,
Rs. 15, 20, 30.

SARDINE BOXES,
of chased or engraved plate, or of richly cut clear glass mounted in plate.
Rs. 15, 20, 30, 35 and 45.

CRUET FRAMES,
with best cut glass cruets complete,
Rs. 25, 30, 35, 40, 50 and 70.

Breakfast Cruets,
In a variety of pretty shapes,—Cock, Elephant, &c.
Rs. 20, 25, 30 and 35.

MUFFINEERS,
Glass mounted in plate—barrel of shapes, &c., per pair Rs. 5, 7 and 10.
Owl, Dog, &c., Muffineer, sets of three, in cases,
Rs. 25, 30, 40 and 50.

PICKLE FRAMES,
Carrying two or three bottles,
Rs. 36, 40, 45, 50, 54, 60, 70 and 80.

TOAST RACKS,
in a variety of neat and handsome patterns,
Rs. 10, 20 and 30.

OVAL SIDE DISHES,
of the Beaded, Greek Key, Scroll and other Patterns, at per pair, forming at pleasure four dishes,
Rs. 80, 90, 100, 108, 110, 120, 125.

Oval Breakfast Dishes,
each, forming at pleasure one each open and covered dishes, with drainer,
Rs. 40, 45, 55, and 65.

Round Bacon Dishes,
with Drainer and Cover, each
Rs. 40 and 45.
Single pieces or complete sets of

Forks and Spoons,
and Table Requisites, of best quality; detailed lists on application.

SALT CELLARS AND SPOONS,
cases containing 4 or 6 each, in a variety of beautiful patterns, at
Rs. 36, 40, 45, 50, 54, 60, 65, 70, 80 and 90.

NAPKIN RINGS,
of open work, or richly chased or engraved,
Rs. 10, 20, 30 and 50.

DESSERT AND FLOWER STANDS,
in a variety of new and elegant designs,
Rs. 75, 100, 150, and 200.

DESSERT KNIVES AND FORKS,
Richly chased, engraved, or plain, in Ivory, Pearl or Plate handles; sets of 6 and 12, in handsome cases,
Rs. 60, 70, 80, 100 and 150.

SALVERS AND WAITERS,
of 8, 10, 12, 14, 16 and 18 inches diameter, in a variety of handsome patterns, at each
Rs. 16, 18, 20, 22-8, 25, 28, 30, 36, 40, 45, 50, 60, 70, and 75

TABLE CANDLESTICKS
with Shades complete at, each pair,
Rs. 27, 30, 32, 36, 40, 45, 50, 54 and 60.

Chamber Candlesticks,
With Shades and Extinguishers, at, each pair,
Rs. 20, 22-8, 25, 28, 30 and 33.

AG-DANS AND ASH TRAYS,
In new and elegant Shapes,
Rs. 2, 5, 10 and 20.

INKSTANDS,
A selection of beautiful patterns very suitable for presentation,
Rs. 36, 40, 54, 60, 70, 80 and 90.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LIMITED,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, & POONA.

ORIENTAL LOAN ASSOCIATION, LIMITED.

To be Incorporated under Act X. of 1860, by which the Liability of Shareholders is strictly limited to the actual amount of their Shares.

CAPITAL Rs. 5,00,000, IN 25,000 SHARES OF Rs. 20 EACH, FULLY PAID UP,
WITH POWER TO INCREASE.

The Shares to be issued from time to time as the business of the Association extends. The First Issue is limited to 5,000 Shares.

A MINIMUM DIVIDEND OF 10 PER CENT. PER ANNUM IS ANTICIPATED.

BANKERS:
THE BANK OF BOMBAY.
MANAGER:
D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.
Offices: 9, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

This Association is for the purpose of making temporary loans to persons requiring them. Security will in all cases be required from borrowers and be most carefully investigated by the Directors and Manager, whose professional experience will enable them to judge of the value of the security offered.

As an Investment, the Shares of this Association will prove highly remunerative.

The Memorandum and Articles of Association can be seen upon application to the Manager.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR SHARES.

TO The DIRECTORS of the
ORIENTAL LOAN ASSOCIATION, LIMITED.

Gentlemen,

I hereby request that you will allocate me _____ Shares in the above Association, for which I enclose the Deposit of Rs. 20* per Share, amounting to Rs. _____ and I agree to accept such Shares or any less number, you may allot to me. I authorise you to insert my name on the Register of Shareholders after the Association has been registered.

Name in full _____
Residence _____
Profession _____

Post Town _____ *dated this* _____ *day of* _____ 1876.

† Signature _____

The above Form for Shares, when filled up, should be sent to the Manager,

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
9, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

* Remittances in every case must be made free of expense.
† Please to sign legibly.

NANSEE KHYRAZ & CO.

FANCY ANGOLA SUITS	(large selection).....	Rs. 20
BLUE SERGE	Do. (yarn dyed.....)	„ 25
CRICKETING	Do. (Saxony flannel).....	„ 25
SLEEPING	Do. (silk and wool flannel)	„ 14
TROUSERS	(fancy angola and doeskin)	„ 10
RIDING	Do. (Bedford cord and saddle weeds)...	„ 20

A large variety of Fancy Coatings, in Newest Designs, Meltons in all Shades, Angolas, Shirtings, Flannels.

OUR TAILORING DEPARTMENT IS MANAGED BY AN EXPERIENCED LONDON CUTTER.

Patterns and directions for self measurement forwarded on application.

13, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINES.

BEFORE buying any other, the Public are requested to see the Machines or send for the Prospectus to

THE SINGER MANUFACTURING CO.,

BOMBAY : 6, Elphinstone Circle.
CALCUTTA : 2, Chowringhee Road.
Agency Camp Deolali :—Khursedji Dossabhai.

E. W. FLOWER,

HOUSE AGENT,
4, HUMMUM STREET.

HOUSES TO BE LET.

MALABAR HILL, BREACH CANDY, &c.

A BUNGALOW at Malabar Hill, vacated by A. C. D'Aguiar, Esq. Rent Rs. 100. Apply to
4, Hummum Street. E. W. FLOWER, House Agent.

A BUNGALOW at Malabar Hill, lately in the occupation of F. W. Stevens, Esq., C. E. Rent Rs. 125. Apply to
4, Hummum Street. E. W. FLOWER, House Agent.

A BUNGALOW at Malabar Hill, lately in the occupation of F. Asquith, Esq. Rent Rs. 115. Apply to
4, Hummum Street. E. W. FLOWER, House Agent.

THE BUNGALOW No. 167, at Malabar Hill, lately in the occupation of Mon. F. De Bousignac. Rent Rs. 125. Apply to
4, Hummum Street. E. W. FLOWER, House Agent.

THE BUNGALOW at Malabar Hill, lately in the occupation of the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Green. Rent moderate. Apply to
4, Hummum Street. E. W. FLOWER, House Agent.

THE BUNGALOW at Malabar Hill, lately in the occupation of D. S. Kemp, Esq. Rent moderate. Apply to
4, Hummum Street. E. W. FLOWER, House Agent.

THE BUNGALOW No. 87, at Malabar Hill, Rent Rs. 100. Apply to
4, Hummum Street. E. W. FLOWER, House Agent.

THE BUNGALOW No. 6, at Malabar Hill. Rent Rs. 100. Apply to
4, Hummum Street. E. W. FLOWER, House Agent.

THE BUNGALOW No. 10, at Malabar Hill. Rent Rs. 100. Apply to
4, Hummum Street. E. W. FLOWER, House Agent.

A BUNGALOW at Cumballa, next door to Dr. Hunter's. Rent Rs. 125. Apply to
4, Hummum Street. E. W. FLOWER, House Agent.

A BUNGALOW on the Nepean Sea Road, Cumballa, lately in the occupation of John Ryan, Esq. Rent Rs. 200. Apply to
4, Hummum Street. E. W. FLOWER, House Agent.

A BUNGALOW at Breach Candy, near the Malabar Hotel. Rent Rs. 80. Apply to
4, Hummum Street. E. W. FLOWER, House Agent.

THE BUNGALOW at Breach Candy, at present in the occupation of John Warden, Esq. For Rent, &c. Apply to
4, Hummum Street. E. W. FLOWER, House Agent.

A BUNGALOW on Cumballa Hill. Rent Rs. 200. Apply to
4, Hummum Street. E. W. FLOWER, House Agent.

BYCULLA, MAZAGON, &c.

VICTORIA LODGE, at Byculla, near the Victoria Gardens. Rent Rs. 90. Apply to
4, Hummum Street. E. W. FLOWER, House

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, 20TH SEPT., 1876.

MARKET closed for the Holidays.

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

Statement of Traffic, for week ending 16th September, 1876.

Open, 430½ Miles.	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching	35,926	0	0
Merchandize	17,934	0	0
Telegraph	360	0	0
Total Rs.	52,999	0	0

Corresponding week in September 1875.

Open 430½ Miles.	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching	38,719	0	0
Merchandize	24,226	0	0
Telegraph	337	0	0
Total Rs.	63,282	0	0
Decrease Rs.	10,283	0	0

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE BARQUE BESSIE, H., 864 tons, Captain John McManus, will sail to-day for Lynn Regis, with a cargo of 26,233½ cwts. linseed.

THE BARQUE COUNTESS OF ELGIN, 713 tons, Nacoda arrived in harbour yesterday from Jeddah (August 21)' via Hoodooda in ballast.

THE P. AND O. Co.'s S.S. TANJORE, 2,263 tons, Captain W. B. Hall, which arrived in harbour, on the 19th instant from Aden and Suez, brought the English Mails and the following cargo :—51 packages beads; 2 cases hardware, 1 case rose water, 185 bales twist 2 cases nuts, 3 cases rubbers, 3 cases brocksde, 4 cases false pearls, 2 casks wine, 5 cases saffron, 2 cases yarns, 10 cases stationery, 30 barrels flour, 948 packages piece goods, 9 cases furniture, 2 cases chinaware, 2,000 bags pumice, 3 cases ollmanstores, 127 packages bar silver, and 18 packages merchandise.

ARRIVAL.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
19	Countess of Elgin	Nacoda	Jeddah, Aug 21.

DEPARTURE.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander	Destination.
19	Statelie	O'Brien	Moulmein.

The Barque Bessie H, McManns, to Lynn Regis, obtained he port clearance yesterday.

The Steamer Malda to Coast and Calcutta, was entered out for loading yesterday.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Sept.		
15	Birma (s)	Collis ..... Liverpool 11th Aug.
	M of Londonderry	Lacey ..... Muscat 19th Aug.
16	Canara(s)	Sanders ..... Bombay 24th Aug.

DEPARTURES.

Sept.		
15	Simla	.....
	Prince Arthur	.....
	Kate	.....
	Gregory	.....
16	Historian	.....

DAILY EXPORTS—SEPTEMBER 20.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Europa s—200 bales cotton, Khoshall Hurridas and Co; 84 bales wool, Finley, Scott and Co; 150 bales wool, Goculdas T oleedas; 250 cwts myrabellams Ezuck Joosub; 45 bales wool Jewandass Premjee; 44 bales cotton, Petly and Co; 21 bales hemp, Khetsey Mathoora; 50 bales wool, Jewandass N Bhimjee; 1 bale cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co; 50 bales cot on, Khimjee Luckmedass.

FOR LONDON.

Khedive s—69 pieces moye teeth, Dhrumsey Velljee; 51 packages cloves, Tooljeedas Curandas; 15 cases hemphide, Allaras Murjee; 15 bales skins, Vena Fooa Addin Mohidin and Co; 8 bales skins, Esmallbhoy Rusool; 4 bales skins and 2 cases 98 packages cloves, Jewraj Lalljee; 1½ cwts E teeth, Moolchund Jewraj; 4 cases silk, Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy; 21 bales hides, Hasum Omer; 56 pieces P teeth, Abdool Rehman Ahmed; 17 bales hides, Mamed Premjee; 127 pieces E teeth, Mamed Tarbhoy.

FOR TRIESTE.

Calipso s—400 bales cotton, Geo. Lockhart and Co; 200 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co; 1000 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.

FOR SUEZ.

Khedive s—3 cases shawls, Hajee Safedin Goolam Hoosen.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

BOMBAY, 19th September 1876.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah	29·824
Temperature of the Air	81·2
Wet Bulb Thermometer	77·2
Dew Point	75·7
Relative humidity of Air	·836
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=8).	5·2
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m)	84°
Minimum do. (read at 9-30 a.m.)	77·6
General Direction of wind	WNW, W, WNW.
Movement of wind in 24 hours	277
Fall of Rain	0·00 inches
Total fall during the month	3·94 "
" " " year	49·27 "

HIGH COURT.—21st SEPTEMBER.

(Before the Honourable Mr. JUSTICE BAYLEY.)

LONG CAUSES.

284-74—Jefferson and Payne—Rolli Brothers vs Walljee Canjee and others—Janardhum and Gobindbhoy—Part heard.

332-75—Crawford and Bovey—Fatmabai vs Adam Ahmed—Jefferson and Payne.

124-75—Khanderjee and Thacurdas—Chorabai widow and another vs Khimji Soonderji and another—Rimington, Hore and Langley.

343-74—Khanderjee and Thacurdas—Buttonsey Valji vs Khimji Soonderji and another—Rimington, Hore and Langley.

(Before the Honourable Mr. JUSTICE GREEN.)

Ecclesiastical Side.

In the Goods, Chattles, Rights and Credits of Premabai, *alias* Lalwaw, widow of Lowjee Coke, deceased—Khunderao Morojee—Chirondass Runchordass, vs Narrandass Framjee Cavistoe and other—Chalk and Turner.

For Judgment.

In the Goods, Chattles, Rights of Nathibai, widow of Bogha Pitember, deceased—Lynch and Tobin—Jaibimondas Govaldass and Muthoordass Purshotumdas—Craigie, Lynch and Owen.

Admiralty Suit.

1-76—Rimington, Hore and Langley—Merwanjee Nusserwanjee and others vs Manjee Bhanjee and others—Lynch and Tobin—Part heard.

LONG CAUSES.

43-74—Hearn and C—Sitabai, widow vs Wittoba Pandooraog and others—Shapoorjee & T.

418-75—Rhamrow Vithoba vs Pandrinath Ramchunder and others—Tyabjee and syani.

266-75—Khunderow M—Manockbai Atmaram vs Godawarecbai Dass N Bhimjee; 1 bale cotton. Peel, Cassels and Co; 50 bales cot on, Khimjee Luckmedass.

FOR LONDON.

Khedive s—69 pieces moye teeth, Dhrumsey Velljee; 51 packages cloves, Tooljeedas Curandas; 15 cases hemphide, Allaras Murjee; 15 bales skins, Vena Fooa Addin Mohidin and Co; 8 bales skins, Esmallbhoy Rusool; 4 bales skins and 2 cases 98 packages cloves, Jewraj Lalljee; 1½ cwts E teeth, Moolchund Jewraj; 4 cases silk, Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy; 21 bales hides, Hasum Omer; 56 pieces P teeth, Abdool Rehman Ahmed; 17 bales hides, Mamed Premjee; 127 pieces E teeth, Mamed Tarbhoy.

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FOR SUEZ.

Khedive s—3 cases shawls, Hajee Safedin Goolam Hoosen.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—SEPTEMBER 19.

Prendergast, Capt, Madras 29th Regt N I, on Medl Cert from Secundrabad.

Tyndall, Major, Madras Staff Corps, from furlough, from Engand.

Wilkie, Capt, Bombay 3rd Hussars, on leave, from Mhow.

Rosers, Lieut, Bombay 3rd Hussars, to appear before a Medl Board from Mhow

Lefray, Capt, Madras 44th Regt, from leave, from England.

Maltby, Capt, Madras Genl List Infantry, from furlough, from England.

SEPTEMBER 20.

Reid, Lieut Col, Bombay R A, from leave, from Kirkee.

Newman, Lieut, Madras 23rd Regt, to appear before a Medl Board, from Kamptee.

DEPARTURES—SEPTEMBER 20.

Lefray, Capt, Madras 44th to rejoin, to Secund abad.

Maltby Capt, Madras Genl List Infantry, to rejoin, to Bangalore

Fisher, Capt, Bengal Staff Corps, on leave, to Madras.

Iredell, Capt, Bombay 20th R gt N I, on leave.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(Gazette, of India 16th September 1876.)

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Mr W E Ward, C.S, is confirmed in the office of Judge of the Assam Valley District with effect from the 15th July last.

The services of Apothecary D N White are placed at the disposal of the Military Department with effect from the 17th ultimo.

Appointment—Surgn-Maj O Barnett has been confirmed in the office of Surgn to H Exc the Viceroy and Govr Genl.

Maj-Genl C A Barwell, CB, Chief Comr of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands, and Supt of Port Blair and the Nicobars, has obtained privilege leave for three months with effect from such date as he may avail himself of it.

Appointment—Capt M Prother, Deputy Supt of Port Blair and the Nicobars, to officiate as Chief Comr of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands, and Supt of Port Blair and the Nicobars, during the absence on privilege leave of Maj-Genl C A Barwell, CB, or until further orders.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE AND COMMERCE.

Mr H B Condon, Sub-Asst Conservator of Forests in Assam, has been granted leave of absence on medical certificate for fifteen months from the 3rd Feb 1876, together with subsidiary leave from the 4th Jan to the 2nd Feb 1876, both days inclusive.

MINERALS AND GEOLOGICAL SURVEY.

Mr V Ball, 2nd Grade Asst in the Geological Survey, having resumed charge of his duties on the forenoon of the 4th ultim., the unexpired portion of the three months' privilege leave granted to him in Notification No 77, dated the 23rd June last, is hereby cancelled.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

With reference to Notification No 1119 P dat d 9th May 1876, the recognition by the Govt of India of the appointment of Mr Daniel Shields as Consular agent for Italy at Bassein has been confirmed by Her Majesty's Government.

Surgeon N N Major, of the British Medical Service, to officiate temporarily as Residency Surgeon at Mandalay, with effect from the date of taking charge.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr R Taylor, B.C.S. is appointed to officiate as Head Comr of Paper Currency during the absence on privilege leave of Mr E F Harrison, or until further orders.

Mr R Taylor received charge of the Offices of Comptroller General and Head Comr of Paper Currency from Mr E F Harrison, before noon, on the 4th Sept 1876.

LEAVE AND ALLOWANCES.

The Govr Gen in Council directs that the following be inserted as Rule 10 in Chapter VIII of the Civil Leave Code :—

An officer who does not join his new appointment within the joining time allowed to him is entitled to no allowances after the end of his joining time, and after a week ceases to have a lien on any appointment. But if the Local Govt considers that his default was due to circumstances beyond his control, it may exempt him from the loss of his appointment.

The Governor General in Council directs that the following be substituted for Sec 1 of Supplement A to the Civil Leave Code :—

1 Leave on medical certificate for not more than six months may be granted to Lt-Govr On resuming his duties after such leave Lt-Govr is entitled to half his salary for the period of his absence If he is prevented from resuming his duties, he is entitled to no absentee allowances.

A Lt-Govr is not entitled to any other leave.

The Governor General in Council is pleased to declare that all leave, acting and travelling allowances payable to public officers from provincial funds, shall, in the absence of express sanction of the Govt of India to the contrary be subject to the rules which regulate the grant of such allowances from imperial revenues; and that no such allowances paid from local funds or from any other sources under the control of any Govt officer, shall without the express sanction of the Govt of India, exceed what would be admissible under the rules which regulate the grant of such allowances from imperial revenues.

MINT AND CURRENCY.

Privilege leave for two months and eleven days, beginning on the 4th Oct 1876, is granted to Surgeon-Maj H E Busteed, M D., Assay Master of H M's Mint, Calcutta.

Surgn-Maj F F Bellew, Deny Assay Master of H M's Mint at Bombay, is appointed to officiate as Assay Master of H M's Mint at Calcutta, during the absence on privilege leave of Surgn-Maj H E Busteed, M D, or until further ord rs.

Mr L G Hynes is appointed to offici te as Dy Assay Master of H M's Mint at Bombay, vice Surgn-Maj F F Bellew.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

The following extract from List No 18, dated 18th Augt 1876, received from the India Office, is published for general information :—

Permitted to return to duty, Lt G W Martin, s c, Capt R H de Montmorency, Capt F F Lambe, s c, Surgn-Maj C E Endfield, Deputy Surgn Genl H M Cannon, Lt-Col J M Graham, s c, Apothecary W F Browne, Surgn A S Lechoridge, Maj E C Impey, s c, Maj N R Burlton, s c, Lt-Col T R Gordon, s c, C, Lt-Col J B Fox, s c, Capt W Hoskins, Genl List, Infantry, Capt F G Wace, s c, Condr J. Walshe, Capt D C Hennessey, Genl List, Infantry Capt R A Fletcher, Genl List, Cav and Maj W F Bartleman, late 39th N I.

Granted extensions of leave—Surgn Maj N J Grant, six Months, C C Surgn Massy 1 month, private affairs and Lt-Col G W R Chester, s c, 1 month, private affairs.

Retirement—Surgn Maj M G Greene, 20th Augt 1876

With reference to Foreign Dept No ification No 686 G, dated the 24th March 1876, the services of Surgn-Maj R W Cunningham, M D, Mad Dept, have been replaced at the disposal of His Excy the Com-in- with effect from the date on which he was relieved of the medical charge of the Mayo r Bhoel Corps.

The services of Surgn R L Dutt, M D, attached to the 1st Bengal Cav, 4th N I, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Govt of Bengal.

Native Medical Pupil, Abdoola Shah, No 978, is dismissed the service.

Honorary Capt and Depy Comissary John Matthews, P W D, is permitted to retire from the service on the pension of £180 per annum, under G G O No 69 of 1864, payable in Bombay.

Sub-Conducto Daniel Buckley, Ordnance Commissariat Dept, is appointed to officiate as Condr from the 1st Sept 1876 vice Offg Condr Murphy, remanded to his substantive grade of Sub-Condr.

Sub-Condr Matthew Johnstone, P W D, is promoted to the rank of Condr from the 16th July 1875, vice Condr J Brown, remanded.

In continuation of G G O No 938, dated 1st Sept 1876, the undermentioned Officers are permitted to retire from the service from the date specified, under the provisions of G G O No 1 of the 1st Jan 1876 :—

Lt-Coll (Brevet Col) Joseph Fletcher Richardson, C B S C, Ordinary Pension £456 5s Capitalized value of annuity £4,976 date of retirement 16th Sept 1876, £3,469-15 to be paid in England; and the balance in India.

Lt-Coll (Brevet Coll) Charles Chester Dandridge, S C, Ordinary Pension £365 Capitalized Value of Annuity, £3,687 Date of retirement 15th Sept 1876 £3 4 9 to be paid in England.

In accordance with the provisions of G G O No 37 of 1883, paragraph 10, Sub-Conds William John Carson and James Miller, who were appointed on probation to Ordnance Commissariat Dept in G G O No 309 of 1876, are confirmed in their present grade of Sub Condr from the 16th Dec 1875 and 27th Feb 1876, respectively.

The following order issued by the Resident at Hyderabad is confirmed :—

Appointing Lt C Whistler, Wing Subaltern, 5th Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent, to offici te as Adjt, 6th Infantry Hyderabad Contingent, vice Lt W H Salmon, proceeding on furlough.

In G G O No 148 of 1876 exunge the last portion beginning with the wor s "Officers succeeding to Col's allowances" till the end.

Order books to be corrected accordingly.

The undermentioned Officers having completed twelve years, service, including four years in the S C, are promoted to the rank of Capt from the date specified under the Royal Warrant of the 16th Jan 1861 subject to H M's approval :—

Lieut Col Lloyd Lloyd-Verrier, John Hare, Lt William George, Craigie Halkett, Lt Henry Rolleau, 9th Sept 1876.

Surgt J Edmundson, Barrackmaster, 2 d class, Saugor, is promoted to the rank of Sub-Condr from the 20th June 1876 and his name will stand in the Army List next above that of Sub-Condr J McDermott.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Mr H J Pryce, 1st Officer, Indian Govt Steamer, Tenasserim, is granted leave to Europe, on medical certificate, for fourteen months, under Section 3, Supplement F, Civil Leave Code.

Mr G A G Garrett, 4th Officer, Tenasserim, is permitted to resign his appointment under the Marine Department.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Lt F T Maxwell R E, Asst Engr 2nd grade, placed temporarily at the disposal of the Peerbhoy, Sir Bartle Frere's Secretary, Mr Bell, Asst Engr, attached to the Office of the Acct General, P W Dept, is granted leave to Europe on medical certificate for twelve months under Section 3 Supplement F of the Civil Leave Code, and subsidiary leave for thirty days under Sec 10 with effect from the 1st Sep 1876

Mr R J Ives, Sub-Engr, 1st grade, Railway Branch, British Burmah, is transferred to the establishment of the Director of State Railways.

The following Offic appointments are made in the Telegraph Dept with effect from 1st May 1876, during the absence of Mr L Schwendler on furlough or till further orders :—

Mr G A Gosselin, Supt 3rd grade, to Supt 2nd grade.

Mr R S Brough, Asst Supt 1st grade, to officiate as Electrical Supt, with rank of Supt 3rd grade

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES, THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

DEATH.

EATON.—August 27th, at Workington, Cumberland, Elizabeth, the beloved wife of Captain John Dodd Eaton, late of the S S Strathclyde, aged 37 years.

BOMBAY.

DEATHS.

WARD.—August 27th, at Malta, Elizabeth Annie, widow of the late A V Ward, Surgeon Major, Bombay Army.

DURAND.—September 16 h, at Mehidpore, Richard de Jersey, infant son of Major A. Durand, 10th Regt. N. L. I.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

PIRIE—September 9th, at Simla, the wife of Mr. A. H. Pirie, Canning College, Lucknow, of a daughter.

PURCELL.—September 16th, at Church View, Mussoorie the wife of J. C. Purcell, Pleader, of a son.

DEATHS.

PIRIE—September 11th, at Simla, Ellen Mary, the dearly beloved wife of Mr. A. H. Pirie, Canning College, Lucknow.

YOUNG—At sea, on board the Barque Nimrod, George Young, aged 47 years, late Engineer to the Calcutta Municipality.

POSTAL NOTICES.

DEPARTURE OF OCEAN MAILS.

	Date.	Mail closes.	After packet.
United Kingdom	Sept. 22	3-30 P.M.	4-30 P.M.
Kurrachee	" 23	11-0 A.M.	6-0 P.M.
Persian Gulf *via* Kurrachee	" 27	11-0 A.M.	1-30 P.M.
China	Oct. 3	3-0 P.M.	No after packet.
Australia	" 14	3-0 P.M.	Ditto.
Mauritius and Reunion	Sept. 22	3-30 P.M.	4-0 P.M.
Zanzibar, &c	" 22	3-30 P.M.	4-30 P.M.

OVERLAND MAIL.

The Overland Mail Steamers of the P. and O. S. N Company will leave Bombay *every Friday* soon after 5 P.M. The following are the revised arrangements in the hours for closing Mails :—

Letters will be received at the General Post Office up to 3-30 P.M.

Newspapers, Books, and Patterns up to 1-30 P.M.

Registered Letters, if fully prepaid together with an extra fee of 2 annas, will be received at the General Post Office between 3 and 3 P.M.

Late letters, if fully pre-paid by means of stamps in respect both of postage and of the late letter fee (2 annas each), will be received at the Wellington Pier Post Office from 3-30 to 4-30 P.M

The latest hour for posting ordinary Overland Covers at the several Branch Post Offices will be 3 P.M., and registered letters at 1 P.M.

Fully pre-paid letters will be received on board the Overland Mail Steamer Letter 3 P.M. and up to starting time (5 P.M.) by the payment of an additional fee of 4 annas. All others will be refused.

The Overland Mail Steamers will leave Bombay as under :—

		5-30 P.M.	
Friday	Sept. 22	Monday	Oct. 2
		"	" 9

POSTAGE BY THE BRINDISI ROUTE.

The Postage rates chargeable on Correspondence forwarded via Brindisi, to the United Kingdom, or Union countries served through the United Kingdom, are as follows :—

For the United Kingdom.

Each Letter per ½ ounce—annas 6,
Each Newspaper per 4 ounces—annas 2.
Each Pattern Packet or Printed Papers, per two ounces, 2½ annas.

Covers not marked for any particular route will, as a general rule, be sent by the route which stands first in the Schedule except whether there is quicker despatch by some other route or where the first route may require the compulsory prepayment of a higher rate of postage than has been prepaid or where the amount of postage paid may leave no doubt as to the route intended.

The postage chargeable on letters sent to the Union countries mentioned below is as follows :—

	per ½ oz. As.	Pies.
Germany, Austria, Hungary, Belgium, Denmark, Egypt, Spain, United States of America, France, Greece, Italy, Luxemburg, Norway, Portugal, Roumania, Turkey, Russia, Servia, Sweden, Switzerland	5	0

CHINA MAILS.

China Mail Steamers will leave Bombay as follows :—

		4 P.M.	
Tuesday	Oct. 3	Tuesday	Oct. 17
		"	" 31

AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

Saturday	Oct. 14	Saturday	Nov. 11
		"	Dec. 9

In accordance with the above, Mails for Java, Penang, Singapore, Hongkong, and the Australian Colonies will be closed at the General Post Office at 3 P.M.

Registered Letters will be received until 1 P.M. on the above dates.

PERSIAN GULF MAILS.

The Mail Service by the Contract Steamers of the British India Steam Navigation Company between Bombay and the Persian Gulf is now weekly, but as the Steamers touch at Gwader, Muscat, and Jask, on every alternate voyage only, the Mails for these ports are despatched fortnightly.

A Mail will be despatched on every *Wednesday*.

		4 P.M.	
Wednesday	Sept. 27		

MAURITIUS AND REUNION.

Regular Mails. *Supplemental Mails.*

Friday	Sept 22	Monday	Nov. 20
Monday	Oct. 23	"	Dec. 20

The dates of departure from Bombay of the Supplemental Mail for Mauritius and Reunion are in consonance with the Time Table of the Messageries Maritime Company; but as the French Mail Steamers occasionally leave Aden for the Mauritius before the arrival of the Bombay Overland Mail Steamers, the Indian Postal Department will not be responsible for any delay which the correspondence forwarded by that opportunity may sustain at Aden.

MAILS FOR KURRACHEE.

The B I S N Company's Contract Steamers will be despatched from Bombay to Kurrachee twice in a week, viz., on every Saturday and Wednesday.

Wednesday	Sept. 27	Saturday	Sept. 23

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We beg to remind correspondents that they can always telegraph news to us at the Press rate of one rupee for twenty-four words, the address being allowed free. Subscribers themselves can do much to make their newspaper interesting, and we shall be glad if they will take the trouble of sending us a telegram when they hear of any important or interesting intelligence. Of course we shall defray expenses.

SURGEON DENTIST,
DR. C. F. KHORY,
(LICENTIATE OF DENTAL SURGERY OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF ENGLAND),
No. 23, RAMPART ROW.

Above Messrs. Badhan and Co., opposite the Floral Fountain.
NITROUS OXIDE GAS ADMINISTERED FOR PAINLESS EXTRACTION OF TEETH.

MR. E. M. WALTON,
SURGEON DENTIST,
12, RAMPART ROW.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1876.

A CORRESPONDENT, who has paid a good deal of attention to the habits of Indian snakes, has furnished us with some notes on two points regarding vipers on which Dr. Fayrer, in his magnificent illustrated work, the "Thanato "phidia of India," confesses that he has no certain information. But, perhaps, in order to make what our correspondent writes interesting to the general body of our readers, it will be better to give a few words of explanation regarding the whole tribe of Indian poisonous snakes. But let it be kept in mind that we leave out of consideration altogether the non-venomous varieties, whose name is legion, and which are met with five or six times for once that a poisonous snake is seen.

The poisonous species of snakes are divided by naturalists into two classes—the colubriform and the viperiform. Of the former, if we exclude sea-snakes, which are very numerous and all poisonous, there have been identified in India eleven species. Some of these, however, seem to be confined to particular parts of the country; and one species at least has been found only in the Himalayas. The best known and the most formidable snakes of this class are the cobra (*Naja tripudians*) and the krait (*Bungarus cæruleus*). The cobra is too well known to be described: only, it may be remarked that the best authorities are agreed that there is only one species of cobra, and that the varieties of colour from yellow through all shades of brown to black are incidental and irregular; as are also the differences in the form and size of the "spectacles." This means that the same batch of eggs may produce cobras of any colour and with any shape of spectacles or no spectacles at all. The krait is not a fierce snake like the cobra, but is scarcely inferior to it in the deadly effects of its bite. It grows to a length of four feet, but half-grown specimens are most commonly found: it is of slender make for its length. Different individuals of this snake are so differently coloured that an inexperienced person would not take them to be the same kind; but the most usual and typical colour is a very dark ground with distinct white cross-bands. The fangs, although so fatally charged with poison, are small, and in young kraits are not easily distinguished; but it helps the identification of this snake to inspect its tongue, which is not red but white. In calling the cobra and the krait the most formidable of the poisonous colubriform snakes, we must not forget the hamadryad (*Ophiophagus elaps*), the giant venomous snake of the world. This terrible creature attains a length of fourteen feet, is hooded like the cobra, and chases intruders with such speed and pertinacity that escape from it is difficult. Fortunately, it is nowhere common, but it is best-known in Burma and the jungles of Eastern Bengal. Our readers may remember that about two years ago a pair of these reptiles was for the first time imported into England and placed in the Zoological Gardens, where they excited immense interest. They were figured in one of the illustrated journals, and several of the leading papers had notices of the extraordinary monsters that united the venom of the cobra with the dimensions of the boa constrictor. The Burmese snake-charmers train these snakes like cobras, but they are afraid of their great strength, and a man will not handle a newly-caught one, nor extract its fangs, without assistance.

Viperiform snakes bring forth their young alive; that is to say, the eggs are hatched within the body of the female, and any etymological dictionary will tell us that the word *viper*, which is Latin, is a contraction for *vivi-para*. Technically these snakes are said to be ovoviviparous. They have very well-defined characteristics: they are stoutly built, with short tails, and their habits are sluggish: they hiss, or make some noise, more than other snakes do; the upper jaw-bones are short, and differently formed from those of all other snakes, being little more than joints for the fangs; the fangs, again, are very long, and curved, and movable, that is, they lie back when the mouth is closed, and are raised only when the snake is going to strike; another peculiarity is that the head is covered with small scales, like the body, instead of being protected, as in other snakes, with a few broad shields. Viperiform snakes are divided into true vipers and pit-vipers. The latter are so named from a deep hollow on each side of the head, in front of the eyes. There are twelve kinds in India, at least half of which are only locally distributed. Several of the tree snakes belong to this family, but not the dreaded "Smite eye" of griffins, which is a long thin snake as harmless as a lizard. The poison of the pit-vipers of India is not of a very virulent quality, and there is, we believe, no authenticated instance of a man's death being certainly traced to the bite of one of them. Far more deadly varieties are found in the Eastern Archipelago and the Indo-Chinese Peninsula; and the formidable rattle-snake is the New World type of this family.

Of true vipers there are only two kinds in India, both very destructive to human life, and it is to these that our correspondent's remarks refer. One species is *Daboia russellii*, or *elegans*, it being one of the most prettily marked of snakes. This is a snake that cannot be mistaken after it has once been seen; for apart from the tremendous thickness of its body, in which it resembles the puff adder of South Africa, and the appalling appearance of its fangs, it has several black and white rings and other large figures upon its back. Natives usually confound the species and names of snakes in an inexplicable manner, but this particular kind is sometimes distinguished by them as "kauriyala," from these cowrie-like marks. The ground-colour varies from an olive-brown to a shade approaching black. A full-grown specimen of the *daboia* measures about four feet, and is nearly as thick as a rock-snake of twice that length. Its hiss sounds like the escape of steam from a railway engine, and could not be conceived to come from a living creature of its size. This hiss is given out on the least provocation, and seems a providential arrangement, like the rattle of the rattle-snake, to give warning of the snake's presence; for the *daboia* is very sluggish, and therefore far more liable to be trodden upon than an active snake like the cobra. The only other true viper in India is *Echis carinata*, a small plain-coloured snake averaging in length from fifteen to eighteen inches. Dr. Smith in his little book, "Matheran Hill," gives it the native name of "kuppur." It is a remarkably fierce little snake, and will dart savagely at any object brought near it. It climbs well, and is often found during the day coiled round the branch of a small tree, or in a hole in a wall, or among clothes, stable gear, &c., hanging from a nail. This snake's way of progression is curious. It cannot glide rapidly along like most snakes, but when it is in a hurry it coils itself up and then suddenly uncoils itself again like a watch-spring. It does this quickly and repeatedly, darting forward a few inches each time.

Such is a general description of the two snakes regarding which our correspondent writes. He says:—" Dr. Fayrer, I observe, in his 'Thana-"tophidia of India,' speaks doubtfully of the "occurrence of *Daboia elegans* in Central India "I cannot speak for the exact limits of Cen "tral India, but I met with three snakes of this "kind when I was in Berar in the cold season "of 1870-71. A full grown pair, between three "and four feet in length, nearly as thick "as a man's arm, and beautifully marked, "were found under a heap of rubbish by some "convicts in a corner of the jail garden at "Akola. They were splendid specimens for a "collection, but unfortunately, they had been "utterly destroyed in the killing. You "are doubtless aware that the most ap-"proved native fashion of destroying a "large snake is for the entire company "present to belabour it with clubs and sticks "till it is reduced to a jelly; and then for the "leading character or temporary 'captain,' to "plant the end of a pole upon the snake's head, "and leaning upon this with both arms out-"stretched, to whisk round in a circle as com-"plete as his saltatory powers permit him to "describe. Till this process has been success "fully gone through, the natives never feel sure "that the snake will not come to life again; and "it was most thoroughly done in the case of the "two vipers I speak of. The third specimen "was shot in the hedge of a gentleman's com "pound, where it had attracted the notice of a "servant by its hissing. This was a young one, "not more than a foot and a half long; but "notwithstanding, its fangs were as large as those "of a full-grown cobra. Its ground colour was "nearly black. I may mention here that during a "residence of some years in Bombay, I only once "saw a *daboia*. It was found one night, just "before the house was shut up, lying inside "the front door, right across the entrance. One "of the family was walking towards the door, "when his steps were arrested by the fearful "hissing which this snake makes when it is "disturbed.

"My next remark refers to the small viper, "*Echis carinata*, and two incidents I witnessed "a few weeks ago suggested to me the idea "of sending you this letter. Dr. Fayrer quotes "Dr. Gunther that only *scolopendræ* (centipedes) "have been found in the stomachs of this "snake, and he infers that they constitute its "principal food. It may therefore be news if "I mention two instances where an *Echis* "*carinata* captured much larger prey. In the "first case I found the viper asleep, coiled round "the stem of a small babool bush; and on "killing it, noticed that the stomach was un-"usually swollen. So I cut it open and found "inside a small white bressted field mouse, "entire all except the head, which appeared to "have been digested. In the other case, I saw "the viper, about dusk one evening, hurrying "across the gravel path in front of the house, "and dragging a lizard after it by the neck. "The lizard was the common gecko (*hemidactylus* "*maculatus*) measuring, say, four or five inches "long. The snake was in a state of great "excitement, and after going a few feet, could "hold out no longer. So it stopped in the middle "of the path, where I was stooping over it, "and taking the lizard by the nose, in the "agitated manner of a puppy worrying over a "bone, passed it down its throat. This process "occupied about two minutes, and was accom-"plished with little difficulty and great relish, "the viper not caring in the least that I was "stooping within two feet of it. In pre-"suming to add anything to the information "of so great an authority as Dr. Fayrer, I "wish to protect myself by saying that there "could be no mistake about the identity of "my snakes. The long curved fangs, together "with other characteristics, were present in "both, as well as the small brown dots on the "belly which mark *E. carinata*. When attack-"ed they immediately stood on the defensive "in the peculiar way of this species, rubbing "their sides together with a scraping noise and "snapping at the point of my stick. Neither "of the two was of full size, each being only "an inch or two above a foot in length.

"I cannot more appropriately conclude "this letter than by mentioning a point on "which I am in need of information. Dr. "Fayrer speaks uncertainly of the fatal effect "of this viper's bite upon man; but infers, "from his experiments upon animals, that its "bite must be far more deadly than is supposed. "Is this snake, then, different from the 'Sind "viper' to which so many deaths from "snake bite are attributed every year in "Sind? During a short time I was in "Kurrachee I saw one 'Sind viper,' and it "struck me as being in some respects different "from the *Echis carinata* of the Deccan; but "Dr. Fayrer seems not to recognize any "difference, and Dr. Smith in his Guide to "Matheran distinctly speaks of the two snakes "as the same kind. If any of your subscribers, "who is acquainted with Sind, will give me "some exact information on this point, I shall "be much obliged to him."

ENGLISH COMMERCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, 1ST SEPT.

LETTERS professedly from Egypt have been published by some of the London newpapers this week, but there is reason to believe their accuracy is not to be relied upon. In one case I know the letter was hawked about from one newspaper office to another, and scarcely any concealment made that it had been concocted in London, which indicated to those shrewd enough to measure the value and motives of statements, that a stock exchange purpose was sought by the originators. This letter and one or two others had a suspiciously strong family likeness, and all painted in the very blackest colours the condition of Egypt, particularly in connection with the Abyssinian campaign. There is no doubt, however, that this war has been a most unfortunate business for the Khedive, since it has not only cost him much treasure and many valuable lives, but will likely end in the abandonment of Massowah, as stated in my last, which would be a confession of defeat. The only gleam of good luck is the appearance within Abyssinia itself of a rebel chief who has caused King Johannes infinite trouble, and already defeated one of his armies. Popular rumour at Cairo ascribes to the Khedive himself the astute initiative of bringing about this rebellion as a diversion of formidable perils from himself, and the insurgent chief, Waida Mikael, is thought to be one of his creatures. However that may be, the movement will help the Khedive to retire with less discredit from an untenable position. Leaving out the war, Egyptian matters are not quite so unpromising as they were a little time since. The cotton crop is likely to be good in quantity and quality; the overflow of the Nile will be regular and ample; and, better than anything else for Egyptian credit and the efforts to introduce European capital, the new revenue commission is working satisfactorily and steadily laying by the necessary funds to pay the next coupon in January 1877. This is the way to benefit Egypt. If the Khedive can only show a steady application of means to the payment of his obligations to his foreign creditors, and can let them see that he is bent upon retrenchment and all the other steps necessary to make his position secure he will speedily raise the market value of the bonds, and may despise any repetition of the attacks that so nearly ruined him six months ago. The most awkward immediate obstacle is the question of the new courts whose jurisdiction the Khedive felt bound to resist in order to protect his private estate and even his palaces from being taken in execution at the instance of the holder of one of the dishonoured Daira bills. He refused to accept the jurisdiction of the tribunals, as a matter of self preservation, and conceiving that he had a perfect right to the same personal independence that every other reigning sovereign has. But the conventions by virtue of which the tribunals exist are explicit enough, and the Judges on their side have no option. The question then rests with the European Governments to settle, and they, it is understood, while deciding against the Khedive in the point of law, are in favour of a modification of the conventions. England alone has not yet given an opinion, and the slow movements of the law officers of the Crown are very much blamed, as all the rest of the world really waits for them. Mr. Goschen, too, is kept waiting; his plan for re-arranging some of the debt cannot be carried out until the exact privileges of the Treasury and the Daira respectively are defined. Once that is done he

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS FOR THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

THE COMMISSIONER OF THE ANDAMANS.

ALLAHABAD, 20TH SEPT.

General Barwell, Chief Commissioner of the Andamans, goes on three months' leave, Captain Protheroe, Deputy Superintendent of Port Blair and Nicobars, officiates.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

INFLUENTIAL MEETING AT GUILDHALL.

LONDON, 19TH SEPT.

A large meeting to discuss the subject of the recent atrocities committed by the Turks in Bulgaria was held yesterday at Guildhall; the Lord Mayor presiding.

AFFAIRS IN SERVIA.

BELGRADE, 19TH SEPT.

General Tchernaieff has proclaimed Prince Milan King of Servia.

Large numbers of volunteers are joining the Servian Army from Russia and are composed chiefly of soldiers.

STEAMER MOVEMENT.

LONDON, 19TH SEPT.

The B. I. S. N. s. s. Arcot arrived at Port Said yesterday, bound for Kurrachee.

THE AMERICAN COTTON CROP.

LONDON, 19TH SEPT.

The Agricultural Bureau at Washington reports that the American cotton crop has declined since July except in Louisiana. An average of 92 per cent. is expected.

GENERAL TCHERNAIEFF AND RUSSIA.

LONDON, 20TH SEPT.

General Tchernaieff's action proclaiming Prince Milan King of Servia has been received with disfavour by Russia, and has been disavowed at Belgrade.

MR. BARING'S REPORT ON ATROCITIES IN BULGARIA.

The official report of Mr. W. Baring, Secretary to the Legation at Constantinople, confirms the accounts that have been received of the very worst atrocities in Bulgaria.

THE INCOMING MAILS.

ADEN, 20TH SEPT.

The Peninsular and Oriental S. N. Company's s. s. Hydaspes, with the outward London Mails of the 8th inst., left here for Bombay at 7 o'clock this evening.

THE MAILS.

LONDON, 19TH SEPT.

The heavy Bombay Mails of the 18th ultimo, via Southampton, were delivered in London to-day.

LONDON, 19TH SEPT., APT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed dull. Surats dull.

The London Cotton Market has been dull.

Fair Dhollera	4½d.
The Manchester Market has been steady.	
7 lbs. Shirtings	6
8½ lbs. do.	7
40s Mule Twist.....	0 9¾.
3 per cent. Consols for account	95¾
5 per cent. French Rente, 1872	106½
Bar Silver	51 5/16

Arrivals—Peshawur and Macedonia.

LINE REPORTS.—20TH SEPTEMBER.

Cable right to Fao. Turkish line right to Persian line right to London.

STEAMER REPORT.

GALLE, 20TH SEPT., 2-25 P.M.

Mail Steamer Bangalore, from Bombay, arrived.

WEATHER REPORTS.—20TH SEPTEMBER.

(MADRAS TIME)

CANANORE, 5 P.M.—Weather fine, wind N. W., thermometer 83, barometer 29·91.

CARWAR, 5 P.M.—Weather cloudy, wind S. W. 2, thermometer 79, barometer 30. Fall of rain 24 cents.

MANGALORE, 9-8 A.M.—Weather fair, wind S. W., N. W., thermometer max. 79, min. 77. Fall of rain 20 cents.

TUTICORIN, 5 P.M.—Weather fair, wind E., thermometer 86 barometer 29·88.

VINGORLA, 5 P.M.—Weather clear, wind W. moderate, thermometer 85. Fall of rain 2 cents.

HIS HIGHNESS the Maharaja of Travancore is said to be already commencing preparations for his visit to Delhi.

WE are glad to notice the return to Bombay, after a long holiday, of Mr. John Macpherson, who is one of the most rising young barristers at the Bombay bar.

IT is rumoured that the late visit of the Duke of Buckingham to Coorg will result in Mercara being erased from the list of military stations in the Madras Presidency garrisoned by a native infantry regiment.

OWING to the present financial pressure, the Punjab Government, we read, has issued orders to the Director of Public Instruction of that Province to discontinue the further construction of all educational buildings in his jurisdiction, however desirable, as funds cannot be available for them.

THE Madras Government received a telegram about the same time that Benter published his, but containing more details, from the Secretary of State, to the effect that fifteen young officers are to be at once selected at Sandhurst for duty in the Madras Presidency, and that twenty-five more will follow before Christmas.

IT is said that Sir Andrew Clarke, the head of the Public Works Department, has steadily resisted the cry of certain economists, especially at home, to curtail productive works in India. Many public works may thus be saved this year, but the struggle will be to obtain the requisite sanction next year for public works of all sorts and description.

THERE is nothing very surprising, perhaps, in reading in a London letter to a contemporary that at present every other subject is over-shadowed by that of "The Bulgarian Atrocities." But a popular non-conformist minister has given out that on a certain Sunday he will preach in the morning upon "The Cruelty of Turks towards Christians, and in the evening upon "The Cruelty of Englishmen in India towards their poor Pagan Servants." After this what more need be said?

THE Duke of Buckingham will leave Ootacamund again within a fortnight, and it is supposed, adds the *Madras Mail*, visit Cochin and Travancore. But his Grace is not communicative of his intentions; and it is still on the cards that Bellary may make his acquaintance before the Western Coast is afforded the opportunity of so doing. Lady Anna and Miss Gore Langton leave Madras next month for England. The rumour that the latter is shortly to be linked by Cupid to this Presidency is premature.

DR. BELLEW, C. S. I., the Punjab Sanitary Commissioner, has returned to Murree from a tour round the villages to the East in the pursuit of cholera facts, and proposes continuing this search in the villages towards Abbottabad. Such an enquiry into undeniable facts regarding the outbreak of cholera at Murree, Rawul Pindee, Shahpore and other places can alone give the material for the deduction of principles of contention with this mysterious disease. Cholera, we understand from the Lahore paper, has completely died out at Murree and in the villages around.

Indian Public Opinion quotes the *Koh-i-Noor*, which says that the chiefs of the independent Afreedee tribes have had an amicable meeting in which they performed the religious ceremony of burying their internal feuds until such time as their disagreement with the British Government shall have been satisfactorily adjusted, on much the same principle as the American Indians are described to bury the war hatchet and smoke the pipe of peace. The Afreedees literally buried a stone, selected from their rocky and barren hills, with many superstitious religious ceremonies, and wound up by solemnly swearing to faithfully abide by their vows. But Afghan and Afreedee treachery is notorious.

THE *Indian Mirror* publishes a Sunday edition, and part of a column is usually assigned to "Devotional," consisting of ejaculatory prayers. Many of these are very singular, but there is one in last Sunday's edition which, not to speak profanely, is really "all my eye." It is as follows:—"Salvation is in the eye, O my God. Therefore I beseech thee to purify my eyes, and give me the power of seeing things in their true light. Teach my eyes to see the hollowness and unreality of the riches and pleasures of the world and turn with joy to thee as the only Realty I ought to love. May I by looking constantly at thy holy face sanctify my eyesight altogether, and learn to caste pure glances upon all objects and persons. Dwell in my eye, my Father."

WE learn from a correspondent that on Monday evening last the ferry boat which conveys passengers across the Saburmuttee at Ahmedabad was capsized. The night was intensely dark, rain falling, and the river running strongly. Most of the passengers were rescued, but one native girl was found missing and is supposed to have been drowned. The ferry is at this time of the year exceedingly dangerous and the arrangements incomplete. It serves as the only means of communication, with the exception of the railway bridge, between Ahmedabad and the large district of Kattywar, and is totally inefficient. Probably some day the piles of the broken down road bridge may be removed so that in the event of the recurrence of Monday's disaster it may be possible to attempt a rescue without the certainty of being impaled upon one of these.

THE *Madras Mail*, commenting on the "Snob" article in the *World*, writes:—"The article from the (London) *World* is redolent of the very *sine nobilitate* with which its author freely credits the Anglo-Indian community. To suppose that it was written by a "gentleman" would be to assume that gentlemen are capable of deliberately palming off falsehood, as fact, upon a too credulous public. The *World's* writer may plume himself on his epigram that "the Indian Civil Service snob is the snob *par excellence*, and his snobbery is snobbery in *excelsis*." But any one who has travelled in this country, and mixed much with those who rule it, must admit that the author of that observation, recorded unintentionally a fact that concerned himself when he added that "your true snob is invariably an ape." If the *World* is not indifferent to the good will of India, it will hasten to have the ill conditioned author of the article under notice conveyed to the Zoological Gardens in Regent's Park, there to play, not with the reputation of Englishmen, in exile, but with his own caudal appendage." But is our contemporary of Madras quite sure that the snob in question does not reside in India and, may be, in Bombay?

THE Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce reports on the state of the season and prospects of the crops for the week ending the 14th September 1876, that in Madras slight rain is reported from all districts except Kurnool: prospects are unchanged. In Mysore the fall during the week has been trifling, and the continued failure of the rain has proved disastrous to growing crops. In Sind there has been heavy rain in Kurrachee, and the river is high and prospects good. In Bombay prospects are fair in Guzerat and the Concan, but in Khandeish, Nassick, the Deccan districts (except Sattara), and the Southern Mahratta Country very little rain has fallen, and the condition of the crops is precarious. In the Central Provinces there has been general and in some districts excessive rain: prospects are good. No rain has fallen in Berar, but reports are favourable. Prospects are good in Central India. In the southern and central parts of Rajpootana very heavy rain has fallen, and some also in the northern tracts: reports are good. In Bengal there has been rain in all districts, and prospects are generally favourable. More rain is wanted for the rice in Upper Assam. In the North Western Provinces the fall has been scanty, and more is generally wanted. In Oudh also the rain has been light, but prospects have improved. In the Punjab want of rain is reported from Delhi, Hissar and Rawal Pindee; elsewhere everything promises well. There has been abundant rain in British Burma, and prospects are favourable.

THE London correspondent of the *Pioneer* writes as follows about Captain Burnaby and his travels:—

Captain Burnaby, of the Blues, who a few months ago returned from a most plucky journey in Central Asia, has been—if not exactly forbidden to publish an account of his trip—told that the authorities will be very much the reverse of pleased if he prints what he saw with the Russian Asiatic Army, and of its movements towards Merv and Afghanistan. Physically the gallant captain would no doubt defy "the old gentleman in black" himself; but as a soldier he is bound to obey orders. He has been extremely fortunate in the service, being now senior captain of the Royal Regiment of Horse Guards and on the eve of getting his majority. If he disregarded the intimation he has received,—received not only semi-officially from the Horse Guards, but privately from the second highest personage in these realms,—he could hardly retain his position as a field officer of the Household Cavalry in constant intercourse with the Court. By more than one London publisher Captain Burnaby has been asked to name his own price for the copyright of his travels. But the Guardsman is not in want of money and has invariably declined to entertain the question. But it is a thousand pities that an account of his journey will never see day. A more courageous enterprise was never undertaken since the days when Dr. Wolff, with an Arabic bible in his hand, set forth and reached Bokhara, where Conolly and Stoddart were imprisoned by the Khan, and were afterwards foully murdered by the same miscreant. In fact, Captain Burnaby's journey was the more courageous of the two; for when Dr. Wolff went to Bokhara, there were no Russians either there or on the road. Had the latter laid hands upon the English Guard-man, there would have been odds against his ever reading the *Times* in White's Club, Saint James's Street, again. And yet he managed to reach Bokhara, remain some days in the city, have three, if not four interviews with the Khan, and got clear off before the Russian authorities had any idea of his presence. This is all the more remarkable as he is a man whose personal appearance is very observable. He is tall, strongly built, and perhaps the best gentleman bruiser in England. It is said that when in Central Asia, he was able from his thorough knowledge of the Russian language to pass himself off as a merchant or trader from the dominions of the Czar. It is a thousand pities that the fruits of his labour should have, for diplomatic reasons, to be kept from public view.

AN occasional correspondent of the *Times*, writing from San Francisco on the 9th August about the supplies of silver, says:—

The discovery of mines is limited to the Consolidated Virginia and California, which are virtually one mine of 1,310ft on the Comstock Lode in the heart of Virginia City. As to other discoveries on a large scale there is nothing positive known here, so that the spirit of the monied world is allowing itself to be troubled by the wildest kind of speculative rumours. It is impossible to say that there are not other mines on the Comstock or elsewhere equally rich with the Consolidated Virginia, only up to the present time there is little more to show than good indications. There are four or five mines on the Comstock of unusual promise, and the Sutro Tunnel may lead to important discoveries; but their prospects are too vague to be estimated. It must be remembered that Consolidated Virginia has only paid dividends for about two years in all dirs. 20,520,000, the gross product being about dirs.28,000,000, of which 40 to 42 per cent is gold, and the California mine has paid in three months dirs.3,240,000. There seems to have arisen in London an undefined dread that such mines might be discovered in scores, but, in estimating the probability of new discoveries it must not be lost sight of that these two mines had been worked under other names for the last 15 years without any previous success. The present ore bodies in these two mines are from 1,500ft. to 1,700ft. below the surface, and opening up to those depths is very expensive. The consequence is that no one has any expectation of valuable mines being found on the surface, and thus the question of the supply of silver means enormous expenditure on mines with but a slight chance of finding anything rich, and thus but slender grounds for imagining any such permanent deluge of silver as seems to be calculated on in London with certainty.

The number of the mines, though not paying dividends, turn out both silver and gold, and the estimated product of silver on this coast for 1876 is dirs. 25,000,000 to dirs. 30,000,000, with but an insignificant amount in addition from the rest of the United States. Even if the production is large the Government have made a beginning, in the striking off of fractional coinage, of what must be an immense consumption, as the time draws near for resumption of specie payments. The prospect, therefore, is, that the United States will absorb in coinage part of the present product of silver, and that in a year or a year and a half they will need all their silver for years to come, so that it is very doubtful if Europe will feel the actual pressure (and it has not felt it yet) of any over-production of silver here; and the exhaustion of the ore body in Consolidated Virginia and California, if that should happen, would change the entire aspect of the silver question.

THE FUNCTIONS OF CHRISTIANITY AS ONE OF THE RELIGIONS OF THE WORLD.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I venture to solicit space in your valuable journal for a few observations relating to Christianity as representing one of the great religions of the world, the correspondence which has appeared in your columns forcing the conviction on my mind that the educated natives of this country require to have submitted to them certain instruction of a special kind on so comprehensive a subject, while it may be worth while also to offer to intelligent Englishmen in India some considerations as to the external features of that creed which has had so intimate a connection with the formation of the national character.

Before, however, I indicate some lines of thought and argument which may have a possible tendency towards the more lucid discussion of these questions, I cannot forbear noticing two remarks of Mr. Wordsworth as giving a striking illustration of the paramount need of observing cautious assertion with regard to matters of fact, and the no less binding obligation which devolves upon accurate thinkers of withholding no separate circumstance which can be considered pertinent to the subject under consideration. The native youth of India who come for instruction to the schools must not be misled by the single statement of Mr. Wordsworth published in your paper with reference to the forms of Christianity as exhibited in England, the sole description of it being a "busy little sect of Protestant Sacerdotalists." The gross misrepresentation contained in this assertion might perhaps be passed over with a smile for its preposterous absurdity, did it not excite some excusable indignation that such should be the secular instruction provided for the rising generation in India. Mr. Wordsworth is willing to accord to Christianity on the Continent of Europe and even in America a certain amount of "relative" importance, while for a categorical description of Christianity in England the above quotation appears to suffice. Again, when Mr. Wordsworth did me the honour to reply to some remarks of mine on his opinions, he endeavours to show that the Kantian philosophy disposes effectually of all attempts to raise the study of religion to a scientific investigation, and in describing it in this manner Mr. Wordsworth is no doubt to a certain extent correct. The materialism on which that great scheme of philosophy is founded, not being adequate to account for the complete phenomena of the human mind, but it should not be kept out of sight that there are learned systems in which laws of thought are clearly recognizable on accepted principles of metaphysics and which operate on and render intelligible wide tracts of knowledge that cannot be reached by theories of sensation and empiricism. It is a common error to suppose that the study of religion cannot endure the usual tests of enquiry adopted in other fields of research, the truth being that the most obstinate processes of reasoning may fairly be applied to every department of religious fact. Whether it is the genesis of faith which is under discussion, or an examination of comparative theology—that profound study which attempts to account for belief as a psychological fact in the universal condition of the human mind, or the discrimination and history of the countless forms which religion has assumed—the whole forms a legitimate scope for the severest exercise of the reasoning faculty. But while admitting freely to reason the right of entrance into such deliberations it is most needful *in limine* to insist on certain cautions as indispensable to an unimpeded current of thought and a convincing argument. For instance, the habit should be formed of looking at the subject "from the other side," there should be no partisanship, as far as the debators are concerned; the impartiality of a judicial procedure should be aimed at; and the precise definition of terms should be rigidly enforced, the acknowledged ambiguity of those which are necessary in theological discussions being sometimes a fruitful source of fallacy. In so trying, without the smallest pretension to originality, hinted at a bare outline of some rules which must be observed without compromise in a fair discussion, I will confine myself to the notice of two particulars in the external features of Christianity taken as a whole, and without reference to its individual phases, as it has existed and at present exists in Europe, and I will venture to affirm of such particulars that they have maintained an unvarying consistency, and that they show such remarkable contrasts to all known religions of the world as to constitute Christianity a unique expression of religious belief.

I. It is a matter of fact that in every great systematic religion there exist certain sacred books. Such books form the chief standard by which the religion should be judged, they being professedly the receptacle for the teachings of the religion. Now, while it is not to be doubted that the sacred books of all religions have had to undergo more or less the ordeal of a criticism of their contents, it may perhaps be questioned whether the contents of any sacred books have been subjected to so great an extent of criticism or of such a searching kind as those of Christianity. (To illustrate this it may be mentioned that the very criticism of a class of critics, favourable generally to Christianity, is a separate branch of knowledge known under the name of "patriotic learning.") And it must be added that the criticism favourable to the religion has not been limited to a general examination of their contents since it extends to a minute scrutiny of all that in the most remote degree bears upon them. Philosophy, history, philology and kindred efforts of learning have been pouring continuously concentrated rays of intellectual force on this special department of human knowledge. From the first publication of Christianity down to the present age writers in different languages, coming from different countries, governed by different habits of thought and action, have laid the priceless treasures of their accumulated labours at the shrine of the Christian religion.

Nor must it be forgotten that into this everflowing stream of criticism favourable to Christianity there has always entered what may be described as rivulets of hostile criticism rendering turbid for a while the clear waters but disturbing elements which are soon swept away by a current of superior magnitude and power. For it must be conceded that the criticism hostile to Christianity bears always an immeasurably small proportion both in extent and in expression of thought to the writings favourable to the sacred books. It will be at once seen that I have contented myself with the most general survey of this matter, avoiding mention of the existence of universities which are distinct religious foundations containing systems of professorial chairs for the express purpose of stimulating the profoundest researches into the contents of the sacred books. But it is perhaps within the boundary of exaggeration to state that there exist tens of thousands of writings, a large number of which represent the most profuse erudition of the West, the vast majority of which lay claim to being works of authority and power and all of which are directed in innumerable ways towards the sole ultimate object of an elucidation of the sacred books of Christianity. And if this be an incontrovertible fact, the question may be hazarded whether so much can be said of any other religion of the world? It may also be asked whether the criticism, unfavourable to Christianity, has ever yet had an appreciable effect in diminishing the number of writings favourable to the sacred books? (To this question the scholars of England and of Germany, from which latter country comes the larger portion of hostile criticism, can give, no doubt, an accurate reply.) And perhaps the suggestion may arise from the foregoing cursory view of the subject that there may be after all something important in those sacred books of Christianity which undoubtedly make such unbounded pretensions and which insist on such majestic claims.

Another remarkable feature in Christianity regarded as a religion is its insatiable desire to propagate the teachings of its sacred books. Looking back into history it will be seen that the most celebrated writers in the earliest ages of the Christian era were possessed by an irrepressible impulse to travel remote countries for no other object than to spread the religion. In short, although it is no part of my present purpose to discuss the contents of the books themselves, this much may be said of them that they expressly direct as a rule of conduct that Christians should in some way or other disseminate their creed. It might therefore have been expected that such an initiative principle should be recognized in what followed; but allowing that in its beginning Christianity announced at once its high pretentions to a place in the world, and that the first place, there may be something significant in the indomitable perseverance with which the teaching of the sacred books from the first has followed out its absolute pretensions. We have, it is true, seen the ancient settlements of other religions changed, but it must be admitted that none have shown this as a distinguishing mark of congruity with more striking force than Christianity if the stern unbending testimony of history, the stubbornness of "facts," can be moulded into any "romance." Perhaps some may be suggested from the knowledge that the parts of the earth in which Christianity was begun in the world are now scarcely known on account of their insignificance, whereas the places which were then traversed by savage hordes are now the choicest "habitate" of the highest specimens of the human family—the supreme development of human culture and civilisation. And perhaps in accordance with a law of history by which it repeats itself, it may happen in the future that places in the world which seem now the most "unlikely" to become the seats of Christianity may exchange their barbarism for civilization and refinement; it is not unfair to argue towards the future from the past.

It would not be a precisely correct illustration of the pertinacious element of direct propogandism in Christianity to instance the case of India, since the Christian nation that conquered the country scrupulously prohibited any State interference with the religion of the conquered races; yet the case may be most strong to prove this inherent quality of Christianity as subsisting in its very birth and subsequent growth. It cannot, I believe, be denied that of late years especially there have been certain movements going on in the Hindoo religion, and that some divisions have occurred among its followers, and if this be admitted as a necessary result of contact with Western thought and custom, and if it can be shown that Western thought and custom are indissolubly bound up with Christianity, perhaps the supposition may be hazarded—that Christianity, true to the terms of its proclamation as it is written in its sacred books, is in reality causing a disturbance in that repose of Hindooism which during the long lapse of ages no other counteracting force was found adequate to effect. But the inextinguishable propensity of the creed to propogate its tenets is of course nowhere so evident as when undaunted by repeated failure, undismayed by incalculable difficulties, unchecked by almost insurmountable obstacles, it dares to penetrate with its sacred books into the heart of Africa or to distribute them among the Archipelagos of the South Pacific. No smile of incredulity, no taunt of former failings, no pitying glance of partial approval, restrains the ardour of those men who in the face of everything that might well seem to hold them back, go forth in obedience to the command of their religion to propogate it in the farthest regions of the earth, and for which they are supplied with enormous sums of money by multitudes of warm sympathizers. I believe that such cannot be said of any other religion in the world, nor can it be predicated of any other religion that it has translated its sacred books into almost all known languages.

I must again disclaim any attempt at novelty in making the above observations, nor is it my purpose to adduce therefrom any "evidences" for the truth of Christianity. I simply desire to state certain ascertained "facts" which all lovers of truth acknowledge to have some significance and weight in argument. I also desire the "facts" to speak for themselves, carefully abstaining from quoting authorities for the reason that I consider authorities should be guardedly selected and cautiously applied in questions which specially require calm reflection and deliberation. Nor do I wish to be understood as implying that in the particulars which I have but slightly touched upon above in what must needs be a summary form, a full representation of the religion of Christianity is intended, the truth being that regarding it in its external aspect solely, I have scarcely indicated the peculiarities which it appears to me to characterize its difference from other religions, it would be unjust to represent it as comprised under two general conditions only. The subject is far from becoming exhausted, but perhaps the considerations already noted may not be without a certain degree of impressiveness, and a larger survey of them may tend toward a fair and comprehensive judgment of the entire question under examination. My aim is to submit to educated minds some phenomena of Christianity which may be taken as marks of a religion which makes an absolute declaration that it is intended for all mankind.—Yours, &c.

F.

DEAN MANSEL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Mr. Wordsworth is more logically accurate than Mr. Rivington in his estimate of the philosophical doctrine propounded in the Bampton Lectures for 1858 by the late Dean Mansel, while Mr. Rivington has done well in calling attention to the religious purpose of the author. A disciple of the late Sir W. Hamilton, Mansel, like his more famous master, held the theory of the Relativity of Knowledge—in other words, that we know relations and not things.

The purpose of both these writers in maintaining this theory was to vindicate Religion, Natural and Revealed. Hamilton thought that the doctrine "might be applied to humble the pride of the intellect," while Mansel used it "to undermine religious rationalism."

On the question of the existence of God, Sir W. Hamilton thus sums up the only conclusion at which the human mind can arrive: "The last and highest consecration of all true religion must be an altar 'To the unknown and unknowable God;'" forgetting, as Dr. McCosh has pointed out, that St. Paul, in whose address at Athens the words occur, goes on expressly to say, "Whom therefore ye ignorantly worship him *declare* I unto you."

Dean Mansel, with the view of solving the problem of "the limits of knowledge and the true theory of human ignorance," says, in so many words, that we can have no conception of God as "personal" and yet "infinite;" and that "we cannot reconcile these two representations with each other." He wished to establish the superiority of Faith over Reason; but the principles which he laid down led to an opposite result to that which he intended.

I now prefer quoting the words of one to whose ability Mansel himself bears no stinted testimony, the Rev. J. McCosh. Dr. McCosh writes: "Dr. Mansel thought to employ it [the doctrine of the Relativity of Knowledge] to undermine Rationalism, but, in doing so, he undermined as well the ground on which Religion stands. * * * The subtlest form of infidelity in our day proceeds on the principle that man knows nothing of the nature or reality of things, or that he can know nothing except relations of things unknown. * * It does not deny that there is a God—this, it says, would be unphilosophical—but it declares that God, if there be a God, is, and must be unknown."

And this is the very use to which a powerful speculative thinker, Herbert Spencer, has put Dean Mansel's admissions in the lecture from which Mr. Rivington supplies a quotation. In his First Principles, Mr. Spencer, accepting the doctrine laid down by Sir W. Hamilton and Dean Mansel, lands the reader at the startling conclusion: "If Religion and Science are to be reconciled, the basis of reconciliation must be this deepest, widest, and most certain of all facts—that the Power which the Universe manifests to us is utterly inscrutable."

I have already stated what the intention of Hamilton and Mansel was—namely, to defend Religion; but, as observed by Dr. McCosh, Spencer employed their philosophical doctrine, "perhaps more logically than either, to show that God, if there be a God, is unknowable."

The antidote to such teaching must be supplied by showing, after the manner of the Apostle of the Gentiles, that we are capable of knowing God enough to inspire our confidence and kindle our love. For, "He is not far from every one of us: for in Him we live, and move, and have our being."—Yours, &c.

CHAS. GILDER.

Sept 20.

THE SAILORS' HOME AT BOMBAY.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE TIMES."

SIR,—I have just read, in *The Times* of Thursday, a letter from occupants of the Sailors' Home at Bombay, complaining of the proposed misappropriation by the Government of that Presidency of the new Home built with the money of Khunderao Gaekwar. The statements made in the letter are substantially correct, but your correspondents should, in fairness, have mentioned that at the time the late Gaekwar gave the money for building the Home the average number of sailors requiring board and lodging in Bombay was five times as great as it is now. Since the opening of the Suez Canal the seagoing trade of Bombay has been transferred from vessels sailing round the Cape to steamers which run out through the Canal, and, instead of lying a month or two in Bombay harbour, take in their cargoes for the homeward voyage and get despatch in the course of a fortnight or so. The crews of these steamers have therefore no time to stay on shore at Bombay, and the old Sailors' Home is seldom half filled. You will observe that the letter to yourself, Sir, has only 22 signatures of residents in the Home, while it is admitted in the letter that accommodation is provided for 40 men. It is therefore certain that the splendid new Home is not required for the purpose for which it was built.

At the same time, I agree with your correspondents in the opinion that the Government of Bombay has no right to divert to other uses a gift specially set apart for the benefit of seamen frequenting the port of Bombay. Native Princes have not yet been educated up to the point of appreciating the enlightened principle of modern statesmanship, that public charities which have ceased to be useful for the purpose for which they were designed may be employed in other ways for the public good; and it may be feared that they will resent as an act of spoliation and robbery the transformation of the Gaekwar's Home for Sailors into a European General Hospital. They will be confirmed in this view by the knowledge that the Government of Bombay only contemplates seizing the Home in order to save its own money and evade the fulfilment of its obligation to build a new European General Hospital. Not to weary your readers with a long story, let me say that 11 years ago the Bombay Government sold the European General Hospital building in the Fort for the sum, if I recollect rightly, of £50,000. The patients were transferred as a temporary measure, into some sheds built on ground which is a marsh in the monsoon, and these wretched sheds still constitute the only hospital for Europeans in Bombay. Two years ago the non-official European community of Bombay, anxious to force the Government to do its duty in this matter, raised by public subscription the sum of £7,500 (nearly a pound sterling a head for the whole European population) to provide the hospital patients with better attendance and greater comforts, and a committee was appointed to urge the Government to provide a building better suited to the requirements of the time. As a member of that committee I can say that the Government treated our appeals, as long as it could, with contempt, and that, when at last Lord Northbrook and his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales had visited the hospital sheds and emphatically condemned them, Sir Philip Wodehouse and his colleagues resolved to seize the Sailors' Home rather than build a new hospital. To be sure they declare that the Home will only be used temporarily as a Hospital, but we know the Bombay Government too well not be certain that, once the patients are installed there, the sailors will never recover their rightful Home.

Perhaps, Sir, your intervention may yet secure to Bombay both a new Sailors' Home and a new Hospital. It is a melancholy truth, as stated by your correspondents, that public opinion in India has no weight with the Governments of the country, and especially with the minor Governments. The officials composing the little Courts of the Presidencies live entirely in their own society, and pass their time for the most part at stations at which they can see little or nothing of the people they govern. The consequences is that they are as ignorant of the set of public feeling or opinion in India as if they lived in Fleet-street, and that their petty Governments rival in exclusiveness, insolence, and incapacity those Aroidacual Courts in Italy which formed part of the Imperial Fabric under the Government of the Treaties of Vienna, and which dissolved into thin air at the down of the new era of Italian freedom. Unless the English Press can be aroused to take an interest in the administration of India by a bureaucracy which is striving to reduce all classes of the population, European and native, to a common servitude, and which has alienated the sympathies of all its subjects because it has no sympathy with any of them, you will find, when the hour of trial strikes—and it is very near at hand—that the British Government is absolutely detested by every class, European and native, of the population of your Indian Empire.—I am, &c.,

Aberdeen, Aug. 27. J. M. MACLEAN.

THE PERSONALITY OF THE DEVIL

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—From Mr. Wordsworth's first letter I thought from his reference to Comte that he was a sceptic, but from his last he seems to have turned out a dogmatist.

He thinks that the notion of Satan has been scientifically proved to be a myth, and he would evidently have us therefore to believe that there is no such being. But to justify such an inference we must assume the undoubtedly 'transcendent' postulate that we are acquainted with all the possible existences of the invisible world. As long, therefore, as we must thus in strictness admit that there may possibly be a devil I do not think that superstition is ever likely to be much weakened by any such necessarily crippled conclusions.

Again, he expresses himself as convinced that the historical basis of Christianity can all be explained without the assumption of any miraculous element, and would therefore have the latter to be discarded. But the orthodox theory of the *bonâ fide* truth of its alleged facts must, at least, be admitted as one of the theories to account for its historical origin, and may possibly, therefore, be the true one. Its admission of miracles could in no wise justify its exclusion; for in order to conclude that miracles are impossible we should require again the 'transcendent' postulate, that we knew all the events that could possibly take place in the world.

But Mr. Wordsworth may endeavour to get out of this difficulty by aid of the 'anti-transcendent' postulate, that we must not assume unknown causes for what may be well enough accounted for by causes that are known. Now this postulate is very good in its own place. But I should like to know what naturalistic theory of historical Christianity Mr. Wordsworth has got that so satisfies his historic faculty. Is it the prurient flippancy of Renan? Is it the rationalism of Dr. Paulus? that has been overthrown long since by Strauss. Is it the mythical theory of Strauss himself? that has been superseded by the profounder method of Dr. Christian Von Bauer. The gigantic efforts of the last may well be regarded as having attained the ultimatum of historical criticism, and yet, not to speak of the general inadequacy of his explanations, and illegitimacy of his assumptions, he himself concedes, for he is an earnest thinker, that the conversion of St. Paul cannot be explained on any natural and psychological grounds. As long as a single miracle is thus left unresolved, the web with which it is inwoven must partake of its stability. It would show, I should think, a profounder and more reasonable spirit to approach such investigations not with the assumption that all must have been brought about by causes known to ourselves, both events and causes being, strictly speaking, alike unknown to us, but by causes known rather to the narrators. That the history of Christianity stands on the same ground as any mythical record is simply a falsehood. It is the product of a critical and historical age, unquestioned in that age, and produced according to the very concessions of its adversaries, within a few years of the events narrated. However angrily we may dash our heads and hearts against it there the rock stands unshaken. It would be wiser for us to make it our sure foundation than our rock of offence.

W. W. B

THE GUZERATTEE PRESS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—It is one good sign of the times, so far as the Parsees are concerned, that a member of the vernacular press, to wit, the *Satya Mitra*, has taken to preaching moral sermons, as is shown by the cutting inserted in your to-day's issue. It is to be hoped, however, that the practice of the *accomplished* editor of the abovementioned newspaper is quite in accord with his preachings, and that the paper in question will henceforth follow a more respectable path in journalism than it has hitherto pursued.

The *Mitra* talks of the various causes of mischief that are creeping into Parsee society, but in enumerating them he forgets the most important cause of them all—viz., the pernicious influence of the Guzerattee papers of the day, whose tone is decidedly low, both as regards public morals and honesty of purpose. The editors assume the saintly garb, when they have some private selfish object of their own to serve; except on these rare occasions, their papers are full of the most scurrilous personalities, in which they freely indulge without caring in the least for the etiquette of the press or the known responsibilities of the editorial chair. No doubt the five specific charges laid against the Parsee community are more or less true, but then the prophet, who throws them in the face of the Parsees with an air of triumph should be an immaculate man himself, or if not quite that, he should at least be less of a fraud than those whom he tries to lecture into propriety. If evidence is wanted to prove the assertions made above, and which are quite in consonance with the general opinion prevalent in Parsee society as to the worth of the Guzerattee papers, it can be found in any one of the issues of any one of the papers, taken at random from a file of them. Whatever its other *merits*, it (the paper taken at random) is sure to give you a nice lesson in the happy art of flunkeyism towards your special patrons and of abuse towards your opponents, if you ever want to indulge in it, in the event (which God forbid) of the *Gazette's* ever coming down to the low level of the vernacular papers.

PRO BONO PUBLICO.

Sept. 19.

THE GOVERNMENT HOLIDAYS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Ever since the public holidays were promulgated by Government, it has been a rule to allow both Parsee and Hindoo clerks a holiday during the Christian festivals, viz:—on the 25th and 26th December for the Christmas, and on Good Friday and Holy Saturday for the Easter holidays. It seems strange, if not unjust, however, that the Christian clerks should not be allowed the same privileges as those enjoyed by the natives. For instance, when such distinguished holidays as the Pateti and Dewali are granted to the Parsees and Hindoos respectively, the Christian clerks are not even allowed one day's recess during these festivals. Apparently an invidious distinction is made between the two classes of people which should be brought to the notice of the heads of departments whose eyes this may meet, with a view to such a distinction being done away with and the Christian clerks allowed in future the same privileges as those enjoyed by the Hindoos and Parsees. Surely Heads of Departments cannot be under the impression that by allowing the Christians these holidays, the State will in any way be inconvenienced.—Yours, &c.

Colaba, 20th September A. F. de L.

MOLLER'S COD LIVER OIL.—The only brand bottled and guaranteed by the manufacturer himself. Möller's Cod Liver Oil has been invariably declared to be finer than any other oil at all International Exhibitions. In London 1862, Paris 1867, Vienna 1873, Moscow 1872, Naples 1871, Copenhagen 1872, Christiania 1874, &c. At Vienna 1873, the last International Exhibition, the special jury for judging Cod Liver Oil selected Möller's Cod Liver Oil from fifty-seven English and foreign brands, comprising all the better known, for the only prize of the highest order, the Medal for Progress, and as a further special mark of their high appreciation of its excellence above all others, they awarded the next highest prize, the Medal for Merit, to Peter Möller's method of preparing Cod Liver Oil, the regulations prohibiting two awards being given to one article. Sold by all chemists in capsuled half-pint and pint bottles. London depot, 91, Oxford-street, W. C., and in Bombay at the Godowns of Messrs. B. & A. Hormarjee, Elphinstone Circle.

OFFICIAL NEWS REPORT FROM ADEN.

(TO 13TH SEPTEMBER, 1876.)

REPORTS reach Aden from Sanaa that the Turks contemplate an expedition against Al-Assimat in the Hashid district, in consequence of the rebellion of the tribe with whom Seyed Mohsin Al Sheharee, the claimant of the Jamamship, is at present residing.

There has been severe rain and some falls of snow which have damaged the vines in Yemen.

It is stated that Redwan Pasha at Berbera has proclaimed that no taxes will be imposed beyond those customary before the Egyptian occupation—viz., from dirs. 3 to dirs. 10 on each temporary house erected at Berbera during the season.

Aboo Bukur Subain, the former Dunkell Amir of Zaila, has lately visited H. H. the Khedvie in Egypt, whither he was conveyed in an Egyptian steamer. Ten slave boys, eunuchs, and ten of the best procurable slave girls from Abyssinia and other slaves, coffee bullocks, &c., were presented by the Amir to H. H. the Khedive who treated Aboo Bukur with great honour, conferring on him the title of Pasha and appointing him Governor of Zaila.

22,416 laden camels entered Aden during the past month.

The North German ship of war Ariadne, for Port Said, arrived on the 12th instant.

G. R. GOODFELLOW,
Acting Resident, Aden.

BOMBAY.

SPECIAL JURY.—We are requested to state that the attendance of the Special Jury will be required this morning.

SERVICE OF

J. NICOL, FLEMING AND Co. OF CALCUTTA VERSUS J. AVDALL AND OTHERS.

This was an appeal from the decision of Mr. Justice Phear, in March last, and was heard before the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Macpherson during six days in August last, the judgment was given on Sept. 10th. The judgment fills more than six columns in Calcutta paper. The following is the concluding portion :—

Mr. Justice Phear was of opinion that the plaintiffs acting as traders on their own account, sold to Avdall coal which they had imported, and then acting as agents of certain steamers brought back the same coal for the use of those steamers; that it was not shown that the profits of such transactions went to Avdall; that the promissory notes signed by Bhoobun Mohun Banerjee and Co., or by Avdall and Co., or by Avdall; only were discounted at once, and the proceeds placed to the account of Avdall and Co., but it did not appear that any balance was struck on any occasion previous to the giving of these notes, or that any were given in acknowledgment of any specific existing indebtedness; that they did not, in fact, correspond to any particular debt, but were simply financing operations, so to peak, of the nature of accommodation bills, and it was not easy to say for whose benefit they were negotiated; that so far as the Banerjee were concerned Avdall was substantially the same person as the plaintiffs, except so far as proved to have acted as within his powers as a partner, and finally that notwithstanding the quasi independent part which he is made to play in the accounts placed by the plaintiffs before the Court, Avdall really was to the plaintiffs an instrument through the means of whom they financed their firm, and got the benefit of the capital of such persons as the Banerjees, without appearing to compromise the name of the firm, or allowing it to go before the world as an obligor.

Of course if we deemed it proved that Avdall and the plaintiffs were one, we should concur in the decree made by the Court of Original Jurisdiction. But we find no evidence that they were one; nor does it appear to us in any degree probable that they and Avdall were substantially the same. There is no ground for supposing that the sales which are said to have been made to Avdall by the plaintiffs were not real sale as they professed to be, and there is no doubt, that, except so far as is shown by the plaintiffs themselves, those sales have met by actual payments in money. Moreover, that those payments must have been made in acknowledgment of existing indebtedness is proved by the fact already referred to, that upwards of Rs. 1,70,000 being that earliest credits claimed by the Banerjees, exactly balance corresponding specific items on the otherside of the account. Altogether we are unable to agree in thinking that Avdall was a mere instrument of the plaintiffs, or that he was merely used by them for their own purposes as supposed. There is really no evidence that such was the case. It is admitted by the plaintiffs, and has always been part of the case put forward by them, that Avdall and Co. supplied coal to many ships for which the plaintiffs were agents. But the payments made for the coal supplied appear in the account of each ship, in the account kept by plaintiffs with the owners, showing their transactions as agents. It is not proved that the coal which Avdall and Co. supplied to the ships of which the plaintiffs were agents was coal bought from the plaintiffs. Very probably it frequently was such coal; but there is no evidence, and it is not probable that Avdall never had any coal save that which he purchased from the plaintiffs. Of course if the plaintiffs did make any profit in respect the supplies of coal by Avdall to ships for which the plaintiffs were agents, they are bound as agents to their principal for all such profits. But it is not admitted by the plaintiffs, and it is not proved as a fact, that any such profits ever were received by the plaintiffs. Finally, we may add that it was not part of the case made by any of the defendants, on the pleadings, that Avdall and the plaintiffs were substantially one, or that the dealings between them were not real bond fide sales and purchases such as they purported to be.

The decree appealed against is reversed, and a decree is given in favour of the plaintiffs, but the details of that decree cannot be ascertained until the accounts have been made up on the principles which we have laid down. The accounts must be made up by the Registrar in preparing the decree, and, if necessary, the Court may be referred to again.

As regard costs, the plaintiffs will get all their costs of the suit and appeal on scale 2.

Richard Garth,
A. G. Macpherson.

September, 14, 1876.

THE "TIMES" ON THE FULLER CASE.

The Fuller case, which was given in detail last Monday in our Calcutta Correspondent's letter, has been attracting, it appears, a great deal of public attention in India. The case is in itself insignificant. It is the subsequent conduct of the Governor-General that has been the real matter of discussion. The original facts are simple and almost undisputed. Mr. Fuller, a European resident at Agra, practising as a lawyer in the local courts, slapped a native servant severely in the face, and with such force that the man fell or was knocked down. The blow was provoked by some neglect of duty on the servant's part. It resulted in his death, indirectly indeed, but traceably, owing to the fact, disclosed on a *post mortem* examination of the body, that the deceased had been suffering from advanced spleen disease, so that almost any sudden shock might have been expected to prove fatal to him. Mr. Fuller at the time he inflicted the blow was, of course, not aware of his servant's state, nor could he have had the most remote intention or expectation of causing his death. He was, however, under the circumstances of the case, necessarily and properly brought to trial for what he had done, and the facts as we have stated them were established to the satisfaction of the Agra Magistrate. There seems, indeed, to have been some evidence adduced of further violence on Mr. Fuller's part; but it was rejected by the Court as untruthful, and does not appear to have commanded belief in any quarter. The offence, therefore, of which Mr. Fuller stood accused was, in spite of its sad issue, a trumpery one. In striking his servant at all he had shown great want both of good temper and of good taste, and there was clearly compensation due to the servant's family for the accidental consequences of the master's indefensible act. Mr. Fuller was, accordingly, found guilty of "voluntarily causing hurt," and he was punished by a fine of thirty rupees, and the amount was handed over to the family. Now, the only question which can arise here is whether the fine inflicted was large enough. It was clearly no case for the infliction of a more severe species of penalty. The Indian Code does, it is true, provide much graver penalties for assaults, but these are for assaults of a wholly different character, and, for the most part, strictly defined as such in the Statute Book. Mr. Fuller's offence was, beyond all doubt, brought under the right heading, or, if there was any error in the ruling of the Court thus far, it was not on the side of taking a too lenient view. Whether a fine of thirty rupees was an adequate punishment is another matter. We are disposed to think that it was not adequate, especially since it formed the sole fund from which any compensation was found for the bereaved family. Such, too, was the view taken by the High Court of the North-Western Provinces, to which the case was subsequently referred for an opinion by the Governor-General, who was dissatisfied with the Agra Magistrate's decision. The opinion pronounced by that Tribunal, after an examination of the facts, was that the sentence of the Magistrate, "though perhaps lighter than it would itself have been disposed to inflict under the circumstances, was not especially open to objection."

At this point, then, the matter ought to have ended. If there had been any failure of justice, it had been such only as must occasionally occur in any country. The opinion drawn from the provincial High Court, carefully guarded as it was and largely qualified with a "perhaps," though it did not support the Agra Magistrate's decision, yet showed conclusively that no great wrong had been inflicted, and there was clearly nothing more to be said or done officially in any quarter. The extraordinary part of the story, however, still remains to be told. Lord Lytton, the newly-arrived Viceroy of India, has made Mr. Fuller's case the occasion of a Minute which has done something more than excite the astonishment of the Anglo-Indian world. The document in question, issued, it would seem, by the Viceroy himself, and contrary to the advice of his legal and official assistants, contains an expression of grave censure on the North-Western High Court no less than on the Agra Magistrate. The Viceroy takes occasion to regret that the High Court should have taken so favourable a view of its own duties and responsibilities. That it should have made no inquiry until it was expressly directed to do so, and that after inquiry its opinion should have been what it was, are in the Viceroy's opinion alike censurable. The Agra Magistrate, Mr. Leeds, does not escape so lightly. The course he has followed is viewed throughout with grave dissatisfaction, and is commented upon accordingly. Mr. Leeds, it is said, has allowed Mr. Fuller to escape with practical impunity. He ought not to have tried the case himself. His duty was to send it before a higher Court, and as a much more serious charge than of voluntarily causing hurt. Native servants, it is well known, are subject to internal diseases which often cause death from a very slight external shock. It almost seems, accordingly, that the attempt should have been made to fix Mr. Fuller with this guilty knowledge. He should, any, how, in the Viceroy's judgment, have been held answerable on a charge "of having caused grievous hurt"—a technical phrase of Indian law to which we shall revert shortly—or even on a charge of culpable homicide. He might not, of course, have been found guilty on either indictment; but it was the Magistrate's duty to at least see that he was charged. The conduct of the Magistrate has been so faulty all round, and its consequences are so likely to be injurious to the public peace, that the Viceroy thinks it necessary to say, finally, that Mr. Leeds is to be informed of the view taken as to what he has done or neglected to do, and to be severely reprimanded for "great want of judgment and judicial capacity." Further, he is pronounced not fit to be even temporarily intrusted with the independent charge of a district until he has given proof, for at least a year, of better judgment and a more correct appreciation of the duties and responsibilities of magisterial officers.

It is unfortunate, for many reasons, that this document has been sent forth. From whatever point of view we look at it, it appears almost equally indefensible. In the first place, as a matter of strict law, Mr. Leeds would have been in error if he had sent Mr. Fuller for trial on the graver charges which the Viceroy has enumerated. "Causing grievous hurt" is an offence both defined and illustrated in the Indian Statute Book. The kind of hurt must be such, for example, as the loss of a limb, or an injury severe enough to pain or disable the sufferer during the space of twenty days, and this must have been inflicted intentionally, or by an act which the offender knew was likely to have such consequences. Culpable homicide is similarly confined to cases in which there is a guilty intention, or at least a knowledge that the act done is likely to occasion death. Now, apart from the statement that Asiatics are commonly subject to some sort of internal disease as to make it dangerous to lay too rough a finger upon any one of them,—a position on which we can scarcely comment gravely,—there is no pretence under which Mr. Fuller's case could have been referred to these headings; and if it could not, a great deal of what is said against Mr. Leeds comes absolutely to nothing. We will admit that Mr. Leeds did not set with the best judgment, and that it would have been better on every account if he had exacted a larger sum of money whether as fine or as compensation to the family of the deceased servant. It is, of course, necessary that the procession of our Law Courts should be extended equally to all British subjects. British justice can know no distinction of race or station. The suspicion that it can is intolerable to us. Mr. Fuller's escape on somewhat too easy terms was, therefore, the more unfortunate because it might have been used, however unjustly, to support a charge of partiality on the part of the Agra Magistrate to one of his own countrymen. The main outlines of the case were, however, too clear and the matter at issue too slight for much mischief to have come of it. Now, however, it has been raised from its original insignificance. It has been made the occasion for bestowing blame, not wholly undeserved, on an English Magistrate, and, further and without the same excuse, for marking out a High Court of Justice for public and official censure. The Viceroy is concerned for "the honour of the British rule and for the reputation of British justice." In what way does he suppose his late Minute can have tended to promote either? Whatever excuse we may make for it as at least prompted by generous sentiment, we cannot forget that sentiment so uttered has a mischievous tendency to defeat its own purpose and to strengthen the very evils against which it has been directed. Our Correspondent is, no doubt, right in saying that before a year has passed the Viceroy will be sensible of his mistake and would give much to have left his late Minute unwritten.

TERRIBLE SCENE AT PANAGURISHTI.

("*Daily News*" *Special Correspondent.*)

Belgrade, 10th Aug.

The rising occurred on the 2nd of May. On the 12th Hafiz Pacha arrived before the place with a regiment of regular troops, two or three pieces of artillery, and a great number of Bashi-Bazouks. It would seem that the insurgents only had about 240 men armed with muskets or rifles. The rest had only knives or pistols, that before these troubles were worn by everybody. One hundred and fifty of the best armed had gone out on one road towards Tatar-Bazardjio, to dispute the way, and 100 on the other road, for it seems they did not have spies out to see by which way the army would come. When Hafiz Pacha arrived, he found only one hundred men to oppose him, and these, frightened at the great superiority of the force brought against them, ran away at the first fire. It does not even appear that they fired off their guns, for there was not a single Turk killed or wounded. The inhabitants, panic-stricken, had in the meantime attempted to fly, but the town had already been surrounded, and they were either driven back or cut down in the fields. I had forgotten to state that at the approach of the Bashi-Bazouks the inhabitants of eight or nine neighbouring villages, fearstricken, had abandoned their homes and taken refuge here, to the number of five or six thousand, and they now filled the streets, crying and screaming with fright. As all resistance had now ceased, or rather as none had really been offered, Hafiz Pacha had nothing to do but march into the town, arrest the leaders of the insurrection, and restore order. Instead of this, however, he brought up his artillery, and, without summoning the place to surrender, commenced a bombardment, ruthlessly throwing the bursting shells into these crowds of shrieking women and children. Until midnight the din of the bombardment resounded through the streets. Hafiz Pacha was offering himself a concert. The hoarse roar of his cannon, the screaming of shells, the ear-splitting explosions, mingled with the feeble wail of women and children, made sweet music to his ears, and he prolonged the entertainment. He wished to see it by night, lit up by the fires of burning houses and the globes of flame that leapt from the mouths of his cannon. It was a safe and harmless kind of amusement. There were no stern eyed men there to give him back ball for ball and shell for shell, but only women and children who answered with shrieks and groans; and he continued the joyous concert until midnight. Then the loud-mouthed dogs of war ceased their clamour; they had done their work; it was now the turn of the sabre.

During the night and the next morning the troops and the Bashi-Bazouks entered the place, and then began a scene of pillage, violence, and massacre only equalled by that of Batak. Neither age nor sex was spared. The town was pillaged, then fired, about one-fourth of the houses were burnt, people were cut down in the streets, on their own doorsteps, slaughtered on their own hearthstones. Old men and women begging for mercy, and children and infants screaming in terror, perished alike beneath the swift and certain sabre. It is thought that three thousand people were killed in this place alone, of whom about four hundred were inhabitants of the town, and the rest from the neighbouring villages who had taken refuge here. But we were not greeted here with the scenes of horror that awaited us at Batak. Hafiz Pacha, unlike Achmet Agha had sense enough to have the bodies buried within the following three days, and thus to cover up his tracks.

It has been repeated again and again that these acts were perpetrated by the Bashi-Bazouks only, and not by the regular troops; and a great deal is made of the statement as showing the massacres were committed without the consent of the authorities. If the statement were worth anything the converse ought to be true—that if the massacres were committed by the regular troops then the authorities are responsible. Now, as it happens wherever there were any regular troops to commit massacres, they rivalled the Bashi-Bazouks in atrocity. Here, as Mr. Schuyler will show in his report, regular and irregular troops were equally cruel, pitiless, and ferocious and Hafiz Pacha is no less guilty than Achmet Agha. The reason is simple. They are all Turks alike, and there is nothing to choose between them.

These massacres were committed by the order of the authorities, and that is why the men who committed them have been rewarded with decorations and promotions.

When we were Panagurishti we were shown in the ruins of the church, before where had stood the altar, a black spot epsoked with calcined bones, on which lay a bouquet of flowers. This was the remains of a priest, Theodor Peoff, 55 years of age, who had been seized and tortured in the hopes of obtaining money, mutilated and maltreated in ways which only the foul imagination of a Turk could invent, then killed and burnt here before the altar. In another place we were shown a black spot where an old blind man, Dondje Stregleyoff, was beaten half to death, and then thrown senseless on a heap of wood and burnt alive.

There was an old man here, Zwatko Boyadjieff by name, a public benefactor, a liberal contributor to the school fund, who in winter supported half the widows and orphans of the place who was renowned for his charities to Christian and Turk alike. He was likewise seized, tortured, and maltreated. His eyes were put out, and, after undergoing the most fearful torments, he was thrown on a heap of wood fainting or dead, the people do not know which, and burnt. They seized the priest Nestor, and cut off his fingers one by one to extort money, and as the poor man had none to give them they continued by cutting off his hands, and finally his head. We were shown in the yard of a neat little cottage, embowered in trees, a grave, beside which a woman was kneeling as we passed. It was the grave of a young man of eighteen, who had just returned home from school when the troubles began, after an absence of two years, and who had taken no part in the outbreak. They had seized him, and in mere sport cut off his hands one by one in the presence of his mother, then killed him. What make these acts more terrible was that many of them were committed in the presence of the weeping relatives—wife, mother, brothers, sisters of the victims. And they were repeated by the hundred. It would take a volume to tell all the stories that were related to us. But it was not only old, and young men who suffered; women, young girls, children, infants, were ruthlessly slaughtered. These Turks have no pity, no compassion, no bowels. They have not even generosity, the pity of wild beasts. Even the tiger will not slay the young of its own species. But these Turks, these strong bearded men, picked infants up out of their cradles with their bayonets, tossed them in the air, caught them again, and flung them at the heads of the shrieking mothers. They carried little babes about the streets on the points of their bayonets with the poor little heads and arms drooping around the barrels of their guns, and the blood streaming down over their hands. They cut off the heads of children and compelled other children to carry the still bleeding heads about in their arms.

I would have the reader remember that I am relating facts that have been coldly and concisely noted down in my presence by Mr. Schuyler; facts that will appear in his report; facts that were told him by people who wept and moaned and wrung their hands, and fairly tore their hair at the bare remembrance of the scenes they were relating.

Hundreds of women came to us recounting what they had seen and what they had suffered. Not a woman in the place seems to have escaped outrage They all confess it openly. In other places where these things occurred the women have shown a hesitation to speak. In some cases they denied they had been outraged, and we afterwards learned they confessed to others that they had been. At Avrat-Alan a delegation of ladies called upon Mr. Schuyler to make their complaints, and he was somewhat astonished to find they had very little to say. Upon going away, however, they left him a letter, signed by them all, saying that scarcely a woman in the place had escaped outrage. They could not bring themselves to tell him *viva voce*; but thinking that as he was investigating here in an official capacity he ought to know they had decided to write to him. Here, however, they did not hesitate to speak out. Outrages were committed so publicly, so generally, that they feel it would be useless to try to hide their shame, and they avow it openly. These acts were committed not only in the houses, but in the streets, in the yards, in the courts, for the Turks have not even the decency which those animals, the dogs, have. They have all the modesty of vileness; they have not even the shame of nature. Mothers were outraged in the presence of their daughters; young girls in the presence of their mothers, of their sisters and brothers. One woman told us, wringing her hands and crying, that herself and her daughter, a girl of fifteen, had been violated in the same room. Another, that she was violated in the presence of her children. A girl of eighteen avowed, shudder ing and bowing her face in her hands, that she had been outraged by ten soldiers. A woman, who came to us on crutches with a bullet still in her ankle, said she had been violated by three soldiers while lying wounded on the ground groaning in agony. Young, delicate, fragile little creatures, ten and twelve years old, were treated in the same brutal manner. A woman told us that her daughter, a tender delicate little thing of twelve, had been seized and outraged by a Bashi-Bazouk although she had offered all the money she had in world, although she offered herself if he would spare the child. Another told us of a poor little thing of ten violated in her presence, with a number of other girls. Still another told us how a dozen young girls, twelve or fifteen years old had taken refuge in her house, hoping to escape detection; how they had been discovered; how two of them had been outraged, and killed, because they had resisted, and how the others then submitted to their fate, white, shivering, their teeth chattering with fright.

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